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Part One
Pages 1-8

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FASTEST IN THE WORLD

Remarkable Time Made by the Empire State Express.

FIRST TRIP UNDER NEW SCHEDULE

Accident Shortly Before Buffalo Was Reached Caused a Delay—Otherwise the Train Would Have Been on Time.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—An accident to the water scoop under the locomotive tender prevented the Empire State Express from reaching this city within its new schedule time of 8 hours and 15 minutes to-day. The loss of time occasioned by the mishap, together with the thick frost on the rails between Palmyra and Buffalo, caused the train to roll into the station here just 23 minutes late, according to the new time table, and 2 minutes ahead of the old schedule.

Inasmuch as the train was fully on time up to the moment of the stoppage caused by the accident, it is clearly manifest that the proposed reduction of 25 minutes in this flier's time is entirely practicable. The average speed made up to the time of the mishap was 53.56 miles per hour. Had the delay occurred in the edrly part of the day, the lost time would certainly have been made up.

Until within the last few weeks the Empire State Express has held undisputed sway as the fastest regular passenger train in the world. Foreign railway managers have been watching its successful career with jealous eyes, and various attempts have been made to equal its achievements. The regular speed of the Empire State Express prior to to-day was 51 miles an hour. Recently a regular passenger train was put on by a British railway company scheduled to make 51.75 miles an hour, and a regular passenger service averaging 51.25 miles an hour was established by one of the German roads.

Knowledge of these ambitious efforts on the part of foreigners spurred the New-York Central people to look to their laurels, and the new time schedule of the Empire State Express reinstates that train as the fastest train in the world beyond dispute. The average speed of this train will hereafter be 53.13 miles an hour.

The start was made from the Grand Central Station in New-York exactly on time at 8:30 o'clock this morning. Something got in its way in the yard, and the train came to a full stop in sight of the station. That was delay number one. According to the new schedule, the train was bound to reduce its time five minutes between New-York and Albany, ten minutes between Albany and Syracuse, and ten minutes between Syracuse and Buffalo. Although the wet weather, and consequent slippery condition of the tracks, made this increase of speed much more difficult than it would have been with the tracks dry and clean, there were no serious mishaps in the first two parts of the achievement.

With two or three insignificant exceptions, there was no falling behind the schedule time throughout the journey, as far as Rochester. On the other hand, at frequent intervals, the train was reported as being from one and a half to three minutes ahead of time. There was, however, no effort made to exceed the scheduled rate of speed. Ordrs from headquarters were simply to make the trip from New-York to Buffalo in eight hours and fifteen minutes; consequently, there were no record-breaking bursts of speed.

For the accommodation of representatives of the New-York newspapers Third Vice President H. Walter Webb of the New-York Central had caused his private car Mariquita to be attached to the train. This car was in personal charge of George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, and John C. Yager, General Superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car Company. Other railroad men who accompanied the party, either the whole or a portion of the way, were C. A. Crone, Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power; F. H. Harrington, Superintendent, and J. R. Leonard, Assistant Superintendent, of the Mohawk Division of the New-York Central, and Theodore Butterfield, General Passenger Agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg. The train conductor was B. H. Dayton, and the Wagner car conductor was Frank Mable. Engineer A. Buchanan, with the powerful locomotive No. 870, took the train to Albany.

There were two full stops and several "slow-ups" on the way. However, the flier easily managed to keep a little ahead of its schedule, making several successive miles in fifty-two and fifty-three seconds each. Albany station was reached at 11:06 A. M., exactly four minutes ahead of time. Less than three minutes were consumed in the exchange of locomotives. Here the noted No. 999, in charge of Engineer Edward Chase, took the train, and speeded away from Albany about half a minute ahead of time. A dozen or more passengers were taken on at Albany, including Alfred C. Chapin, Samuel Beardsley, and Michael Rickard, the members of the State Railroad Commission, who were on their way to Buffalo to bestow their official attention on various railroad matters of public interest.

Commissioner Rickard is a veteran locomotive engineer, having for more than thirty years run an engine on the New-York Central Railroad. He very naturally took an earnest interest in the making of a new record by the Empire State Express. He commented on the fact that the train drawn to-day was more than twice as heavy as the British trains, which have been making fifty-one and fifty-two miles an hour for long distances. It was Mr. Rickard's opinion that engines like Nos. 870 or 999 would be able to draw trains of the same weight as the British trains at a speed of seventy or seventy-five miles an hour with perfect safety.

A uniform rate of speed of about fifty-two miles an hour was maintained from Albany to Utica. The train reached the last-mentioned place just thirty seconds ahead of time, but an unlooked-for delay of two minutes occurred there in consequence of the care required in helping an invalid on board the train. No special effort was made to recover the lost time until within about twenty miles of Syracuse. In that locality the solid rock-ballasted track stretches away on an almost level plain. The miles were reeled off like magic, the train at certain points dashing along at the tremendous rate of seventy-three miles an hour.

For a short distance the West Shore Railroad tracks run parallel with those of the New-York Central only a few yards distant. Here the Empire State Express overhauled a light three-car passenger train also going toward Buffalo, and passed it like a flash. The Syracuse station was reached two minutes and forty seconds ahead of the schedule time. There the redoubtable No. 999 was detached from the train, giving place to No. 904, a locomotive of the same class.

The New-York Central Road between Syracuse and Buffalo is usually regarded as the best end of the line for speed-making purposes. To-day the weather did what it could to counteract that advantage, and a vexatious accident did still more. A little north of Palmyra a snowstorm and stiff head winds were encountered. For a while these combined drawbacks retarded the speed of the train, but not more than two or three minutes were lost, and that time was so far made up subsequently that Rochester was reached almost on time. The delay of one minute sufficed to let off and take on passengers there, and the run to Buffalo, a distance of sixty-seven miles, over a snow-covered roadbed, was begun with every promise of a successful culmination.

Soon after passing Churchville, a small station, about twenty-one miles west of Rochester, the water scoop under the tender accidentally caught on the edge of a water tank buried between the tracks, and was so bent that it scraped the roadbed. The mishap was discovered quickly by the engineer, and the train was brought to a standstill. It was found necessary to detach a lower part of the scoop, and that work caused a delay of fourteen minutes and a few seconds. With nearly fifty miles to run, the engineer would have thought nothing of making up the fourteen minutes on a dry track, but here the tracks were frost-laden, and the task of recovering the lost time was entered upon with serious misgivings. Part of the distance was up grade.

The only speed burst on this end of the journey was made between Crittenden and East Buffalo. The distance is seventeen miles, and the run was made in sixteen minutes.

The total weight of the train was 681,200 pounds, distributed as follows: Buffet car, 93,500 pounds, dining car Eglinton, 101,300 pounds; coach, 98,000 pounds; coach, 82,000 pounds; private car Mariquita, 106,400 pounds; engine and tender, 200,000 pounds.

The ordinary weight of the Empire State Express is a little short of 575,000 pounds. Vice President Webb's private car, which was occupied by the railway officers and newspaper men, was just so much extra weight. The train proper had very nearly its full complement of passengers—something over 200.

A majority of the cars attached to the train to-day made their first trip with the Empire State Express four years ago.

SENATOR HILL'S VOICE GONE

He Will Go to Old Point Comfort and Remain There Until He Is Able to Go to Washington.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—David B. Hill and his secretary, D. G. Luckett, were at a hotel in this city to-night. They were to leave Chicago at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but owing to a delay of trains their departure was deferred until to-morrow morning, when they will start for Old Point Comfort. There the Senator will remain until he is able to proceed to Washington.

Mr. Hill is suffering from a severe cold. In fact, he can speak scarcely above a whisper. He said he was unable to talk even if he had the inclination, but when pressed for a reason as to why he had abandoned his lecture, he referred to his secretary.

Mr. Luckett said: "Mr. Hill wishes to make no statement, but I do not mind saying to you that the reason that he abandoned his lecture tour was that he was in no condition to speak. You can see that his voice has failed him, and it would have been impossible for him to speak in such a condition. The Senator would like to proceed on his journey to-night, but thinks it will be perhaps better to spend two days and a night on the trains than two nights and a day. This is the only reason for his staying in Chicago to-night."

Judge Vincent, President of the Waubansee Club of Democrats in this city, to-day announced that the club's proposed reception and banquet in honor of Mr. Hill would not be given, owing to the indisposition of the Senator.

BOYS TRIED TO WRECK A TRAIN

Tamper with a Switch near Williamstown and Are Captured.

WILLIAMSTOWN, N. J., Dec. 2.—Deliberate attempts to wreck a train on the Williamstown branch of the Atlantic City Railroad were frustrated by William Fisher, who captured the would-be wreckers—two boys—yesterday. Fisher was walking along the tracks when he saw the boys at a switch at Downer Station. As they saw Fisher approach they ran down the track.

A glance showed Fisher that the boys had been tampering with the switch, and he chased and captured them. They proved to be Morris Crammer, fourteen years old, and Peter Costello, sixteen years old, who live at Glassborough. They were turned over to a constable, who locked them up. This morning they were given a hearing and committed.

Investigation showed that the boys had wedged bolts and coupling links into the switch frogs in such a way as to derail any train that passed over them. At several other points along the line similar obstructions had been placed, and it is believed that it was the work of these boys, though they deny it. They declare that they saw the obstruction in the switch and ran, on the approach of Fisher, because they were afraid of being charged with doing it.

FAST MAIL LINE THROUGH CANADA

A Special Route from Niagara Falls to Detroit.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 2.—United States Government officials to-day inaugurated a new and special mail service through the Dominion of Canada, which is destined to benefit both the East and the West. This is made possible only by the courtesy of the Government of the Dominion in allowing a United States mail car, manned by United States mail clerks, to pass through Canada from Niagara Falls to Detroit and return.

The first car of this service was dispatched this morning, attached to a Michigan Central train. Aboard the car were Chief Clerk G. A. Gilbert of Detroit and Homes Roberts of the Superintendent's office in Cleveland.

The car carried mail for Michigan and Illinois points, especially Chicago. It arrived in Detroit about noon, thus preventing hours of delay.

Rapid dispatch of Western mail for New-York City and other points throughout the United States will be a feature of the new arrangement.

Trolley Cars in a Collision.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 2.—Two crowded trolley cars of the Boulevard line of the North Hudson Railway came in collision on Willow Avenue, near the Weehawken line, late last night. The passengers were badly shaken up, but no one was seriously hurt. Miss Mary Conklin of 53 Sunnyside Avenue fainted. James Hall of 1,012 Bloomfield Street received a slight cut on the head, and ex-Assemblyman Nutzhorn and John Henchy were cut on the hands. The accident was caused by the defective working of an electric switch.

Responding to Mr. Carlisle's Appeal.

Gold to the amount of $105,000 was deposited at the Sub-Treasury yesterday in exchange for legal tenders. This raised the total deposits here in the last week, responsive to Secretary Carlisle's appeal to individual holders of gold, to $358,000.

Nothing Better than the Best.
Flint's Fine Furniture.—Adv.

THE ENROLLMENT BOGUS

Col. George Bliss Speaks His Mind About Mr. Lauterbach.

COUNTY COMMITTEE IN A BAD STATE

Reorganization Bound to Come in Time, but Not Wise to Form a New Anti-Platt Committee.

"It's bogus, and every one knows that it's bogus," was the way in which Col. George Bliss referred to the Republican enrollment yesterday.

The Republican local tangle grows more interesting every day, and Col. Bliss added materially to the interest. So did ex-Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield by his announcement that he was going to take an active part in politics, now that he is not holding office as a non-partisan.

Mr. Brookfield and several leading anti-Platt men will hold a conference within a few days to agree upon a plan of action. The project of forming a new County Committee is still in abeyance. Col. Bliss does not look with favor on it just now. In an interview yesterday he said:

"I do not know that the exigencies call for a new County Committee. That kind of movement should be started only as a last resort. I do not think men of influence in the party would sanction it at present.

"The enrollment is bogus and every one knows that it is bogus. Mr. Lauterbach assumed to give to his Election Inspectors unconstitutional powers that he did not attempt to defend, and they held an enrollment that was illegal.

"Mr. Lauterbach is human, and I suppose will be re-elected Chairman, but he would probably be a gainer in the end if he would withdraw. How this state of affairs will end I do not know. The County Committee is discredited, and I do not believe that it can be recognized by the Republican National Committee next year, because it will find that the men who have been liberal in their contributions to National campaign funds are arrayed against it.

"The committee is rotten, and will continue in its present rotten state until it decomposes. Then reorganization will come of necessity."

This sort of comment from a veteran like Col. Bliss will stir the Republicans up and keep the contest at white heat.

The chances for a new Republican County Committee in opposition to Mr. Platt's machine are not bright. Some of the strong anti-Platt men insist that it would not be a wise move. They say Mr. Platt would then carry all the Congressional district delegates to the Republican National Convention, and that the State Convention, under Mr. Platt's control, would refuse to recognize any of the anti-Platt committee's delegates. That this would be done goes without saying. The anti-Platt men, if they stay inside the regular organization, will be able to elect several delegates from this city to the National Convention, and they cannot be unseated on the ground of irregularity.

The Committee on Organization of the Republican County Committee had another meeting at the headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, last night to hear some of the vast array of protests that have been made against the regularity of the "bogus" enrollment in several of the districts.

The protests from two or three districts were heard, but no decisions were given out The committee, as usual, sat behind closed doors, and ex-Postmaster Van Cott presided. George Malraison, who ran as the anti-Platt candidate for the Assembly in the Fifth District, was at the headquarters with a complaint. He said that in the Fifth Assembly District at least 250 Republicans had been disfranchised, and that he had filed a protest last Tuesday with the Committee on Organization. Yesterday, he said, he received a notice from Secretary Bidwell of the County Committee that the Committee on Organization had thrown out the protest.

Ex-Postmaster Van Cott is the Platt leader of the Fifth Assembly District. Mr. Malraison was loud in his denunciation of this treatment.

The committee last night heard the contest in the Thirtieth Assembly District, where Gen. Collis's faction and the Platt faction are at war. It also heard the complaints of the Platt crowd in the Thirty-first Assembly District, which were to the effect that one Tammany Inspector of Election and several men who were Tammany workers on election day were allowed to enroll by the anti-Platt men.

There was a large delegation from the Sixteenth Assembly District to protest against the work of the Platt men in that district. Hundreds of Republicans were refused the right to enroll in this district by the Platt men. One of the men who was refused this right was School Trustee Graham, who has always been a Republican, and who was for two years President of the Republican association of the district. There were scores of cases like his. Mr. Graham is a relative of George Hilliard, the Platt leader of the district, but he was not allowed to enroll because he was associated with W. H. Huber, the anti-Platt leader. Mr. Huber himself was also denied the right.

Frederick S. Gibbs, leader of the Ninth District, thinks that the enrollment is somewhat too large for the purpose of machine control in Assembly districts, but he thinks it is all right for Congressional districts. Mr. Gibbs said yesterday:

"It gives us one delegate for every twenty names on the list. We don't need them just now, but they will come in very handy when the delegates to the next National Republican Convention are to be elected. It makes a powerful difference as to who has a majority in a Congressional district, which is made up of many Assembly districts, hence the significance and importance of the large enrollment in our districts. The names enrolled this year will remain on the lists next year, and we will be entitled to one delegate for every twenty to be added. The only real importance of the enrollment that I can see is the control of the National delegation."

That is just what T. C. Platt is after.

Lawyer Found Dead on a Boulevard.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Dec. 2.—Daniel J. Rooney, thirty-four years old, a well-known lawyer of West New-York, was found dead on the Hudson Boulevard late last night. County Physician Converse decided that death was due to syncope, resulting from heart disease. Mr. Rooney was unmarried and lived with his parents.

Suicide of a Prominent Mexican.

MONTERREY, Mexico, Dec. 2.—At Saltillo last Saturday Manuel Lobo committed suicide. He was one of the most prominent citizens. He was at one time Governor of the State of Coahuila. He had been in ill health and despondent for some time.

THE TRAIN WRECK AT PREBLE

Big Reward Offered for the Arrest of the Miscreants—Three Men in Custody on Suspicion—Collision the Result of a Plot.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Dec. 2.—There is convincing proof that the train wreck at Preble last night on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road was the result of a plot. A reward of $5,000 has been offered for the capture of the train wreckers.

The train was due at Preble at 11:01 P. M., but was not going to stop there. It was four minutes late in passing, and had ten miles of straight track on a down grade, where the train is usually run at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The train consisted of the engine, the Sam Sloan, the largest passenger locomotive on the division; an express car and a car of scenery for the show troupe, "A Bowery Girl"; a baggage car, a smoker, a day coach, and a Pullman sleeper.

Ten rods north of Preble station there is a switch which sidetracks cars behind the station. There is a water tank a few rods north, so that the switch cannot be seen till the tank has been passed. The switch is an automatic-ball affair, and must be held up to open it. The ball lever was propped up by an iron bar and a piece of fence board. Seven freight cars stood on the switch tracks.

The passengers' first notification of anything wrong was the trembling of the train as the air brakes were set hard. Two car lengths further ahead the collision occurred. The engine was completely wrecked beyond all repair. Two freight cars were smashed to pieces. The express car turned off to the left, the body resting on the engine tender; the baggage car turned to the right, and was partly upset. The smoker and day coach were derailed, but were not overturned. The sleeper did not leave the rails.

Fireman Webster Raaf was found beside the engine, under the wreckage, badly scalded. He was taken out alive after an hour's work, but he died on the way to Cortland. Richard Young, the engineer, was also killed.

None of the passengers was hurt, but all were badly shaken up. They all got out of the train safely and secured their hand baggage. All the baggage was saved and about half of the scenery of the theatrical troupe was saved.

The wreck took fire from the lamps, and the woodwork of the engine and four cars was entirely burned. The sleeper had been detached from the rest of the train and was backed from the burning wreck and saved.

Superintendent Schwartz of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has posted the following notice:

The Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company hereby offer a reward of $5,000 to whomsoever shall secure the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused the wreck of the express train at Preble on the night of Dec. 1, 1895.

Postal authorities at Oswego say that all mail in the wrecked car was destroyed.

A German, who is unable to speak English, was arrested by a Deputy Sheriff this afternoon. The arrest was made in the station at Summit. Shortly afterward another man was arrested. An Italian named "Mike," from a gypsy camp near the scene of the wreck, is also under arrest.

NEW-YORK MAN KILLED BY A FALL

James Williams Expires at a Boarding House in Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 2.—James Williams, forty-five years old, died this afternoon at the boarding house of W. L. Andrus, 15 Prospect Street, this city. He was of the firm of Williams & Williams, iron works, of Greenwich Street, New-York. He died without medical attention, and the County Physician will make an investigation.

Mr. Williams boarded at the house, and last night fell down stairs. He did not think he was seriously hurt, and was assisted to his room, where he lay down on a couch. No further attention appears to have been paid to him until this afternoon, when he was found to be dying. He was dead before a doctor could reach the house.

His brother, with whom he was in partnership, was sent for. He was wealthy and unmarried.

WILL AGAIN TRY TO REACH THE POLE

Prof. Dyche Is Confident of Ability to Lead a Succesful Expedition.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—Prof. Dyche of the Kansas University said to-day that he had practically decided to make another trip to the Arctic Ocean in search of the pole, having received an offer of assistance, but he declines to name the source of the offer.

It is supposed the American Museum, under whose auspices he joined the Peary expedition, has something to do with the offer.

The professor said the insufficiency of the food supply had been the sole cause of the failure of previous expeditions, and that, given plenty to eat, he would get to the north pole as easily as he got within 800 miles of it. His present plan is to creep around the west coast of Greenland, and then make a dash for the pole by sledge or boat.

DISPENSARY OFFICIALS BEATEN

Liquor Seized in a Clubroom in South Carolina to be Returned.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2.—Judge Charles H. Simonton, sitting in the United States Circuit Court, to-day handed down a decision in the case of James Donald against J. M. Scott. This case was brought by members of the Columbia Club against the dispensary authorities for raiding their clubrooms last August.

Judge Simonton orders that the policemen who were present be discharged; that State Dispenser Mixon return the liquor seized to its owners, and that the constables be held by the United States Marshal until they have paid the entire costs of the case.

The decision is a complete victory for the club.

SARATOGA UNDER A HEAVY FOG

Artificial Lights Necessary During the Daytime.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Artificial lights were necessary throughout Saratoga this afternoon, so heavy was the black fog after midday. So dense was the watery vapor, that objects only a few yards distant could not be seen. The vapor, which covers Northern New-York, is the densest ever known here, and something unusual for this altitude. It increased in density to-night.

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WARSHIP FROM GERMANY

The Hagen, Kiel Reports, Has Been Ordered to the Ægean Sea.

ABDUL HAMID IS IN CONSTANT FEAR

But There Are Indications that the Powers Are Not in Harmony About Coercing Him.

RUSSIA WAIVES DEMAND FOR GUARDSHIP

Situation in Trebizond and Throughout Anatolia Is Desperate—Sassoun Armenians May Not Be Aided.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin, saying it is stated in Kiel that the warship Hagen has been ordered to the Aegean Sea.

The Standard's Vienna correspondent telegraphs that he learns from a trustworthy source in Constantinople that the Sultan is in daily fear of sharing the fate of Ismail Pasha. His courtiers declare that the powers have decided to depose him, using for this purpose the forces aboard of the second guardships, which they demand shall be permitted to enter the Bosphorus.

The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says that if it is necessary, the warship Hagen will be sent to Constantinople, the schoolship Moltke being ordered to continue her training cruise.

La Revue de Paris publishes an article on affairs in the Orient which has attracted much attention. The correspondent of The Times, in a dispatch on the subject, says there is reason to believe that M. Hanotaux, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the author of the article.

The writer urges the Sultan to remain master of his own dominion, and to show himself promptly disposed to fulfill his engagements. In that case the crisis will remain an internal one, but if it should assume an international aspect, it will be peacefully adjusted on the basis of the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey, which will be asserted by France and Russia, the two pacific powers.

The Daily News will to-morrow say that Prime Minister Salisbury has informed the Treasurer of the Armenian fund that, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the county it is impossible to send supplies to Sassoun. The trade caravans have also been stopped.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The Politsche Correspondenz, an unusually well-informed newspaper, has hitherto not printed any reports of the outrages in Armenia. It now publishes a dispatch from Constantinople bearing date Nov. 27, which says that the situation in Trebizond and throughout Anatolia is desperate.

The official reports ascribing all the outbreaks to the Armenians are, the dispatch says, altogether unfounded. The prisons in Trebizond are still filled with Armenians. The Mohammedans are well armed, and daily threaten the Armenians. The attitude of the Governor, Kedri Bey, has made the former doings there possible.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Frankfort Zeitung publishes a Constantinople dispatch saying that the Czar, in reply to a personal appeal from the Sultan, consented to waive the Russian demand for a second guardship in the Bosporus.

OUTRAGES IN NORTHERN SYRIA.

Dr. Peltekian and His Wife Rescued by Commander of the Marblehead.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A correspondent of The United Press at Alexandretta, Northern Syria, writing under date of Nov. 21, says:

"The United States cruiser Marblehead arrived here Nov. 18 from Mersina. She reached here early in the morning, and remained until midday, when she sailed for Pajas to look after Dr. Peltekian and his wife, who are detained there. Dr. Peltekian is a native of Asia Minor.

"He is a naturalized citizen of the United States, and his wife is a native of Baltimore, Md. Upon the arrival of the Marblehead at Pajas Commander O'Neil went ashore and had a consultation with the local authorities, with the result of obtaining the release of Dr. Peltekian and his wife, who reached here yesterday evening, escorted by a guard of Turkish soldiers.

The country around and about the Gulf of Tskanderoon has been ravaged by Moslem marauders, and the smoke arising from burning villages can be plainly seen here. About 7,000 Armenian Greeks have reached the town of Chekmerzimon, ten miles from Alexandretta, fleeting from their Moslem pursuers, who have completely demolished the villages of Uzerli, Adjakli, and Karaklissia.

"The horde of marauders in this vicinity are not molested by the Turkish troops, who are encamped near the place. They are preparing to attack the Armenian refugees at Chekmerzimon, who offer to surrender if they are protected by the troops."

The following is a copy of a letter recently received in this city from one of the managers of a soap factory which is run by a mission society known as the Temple Colony, near Mount Carmel, in Palestine:

HAIFA, Syria, Nov. 9.—The trouble in Constantinople and on the shores of the Black Sea has not raised the fanaticism of the Moslems in Syria yet, but what may happen, God knows. Yesterday a part of the reserve soldiers were called in. Before they were taken to Acre they danced in front of the Court House, singing, "How Sweet It Is to Slaughter the Christians." This was done in the presence of the officers.

Haifa is at a considerable distance from the scene of the reported massacres.

GRATITUDE OF MISSIONARIES.

Expressed to the Porte for Protecting Them from Armenians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, called on Secretary Olney to-day with a message from the Porte to the effect that the American missionaries throughout the Turkish Empire had the greatest protection and that sufficient troops had been detailed to protect them "from the attacks of the Armenian rioters."

The message also said that the missionaries had expressed their gratitude for this imperial protection.

French Sailor Stabbed in a Fight.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch to The Telegraph from Constantinople says that during a brawl Sunday night between sailors belonging to the French and German dispatch boats an onlooker stabbed one of the French sailors. The condition of the wounded man is precarious.

Mark Lanigan Dying.

Mark Lanigan, the Fourth Ward politician, is dying at his home, 112 East Eighty-fourth Street, from cancer of the liver.

APPELLATE JUSTICES SELECTED

Merwin of Utica and Childs of Medina Reported to Have Been Selected by the Governor.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court will meet here to-morrow to transact such business as may be necessary for the conduct of the court. A large number of the Justices are here to-night.

It was stated this evening on reliable authority, although the announcement was not made from the Executive Chamber, that Gov. Morton had filled the two remaining vacancies in the Appellate Division by the designation of Justice Milton H. Merwin of Utica to the Third Department, and Justice Henry A. Childs of Medina to the Second Department.

The Governor had decided to send Justice Merwin to the Second Department, but some influences were brought to bear, and he changed his mind, bringing him to the Third and sending Justice Childs to the Second. It is also said in this connection that a request was made for Justice Childs by influential persons in the Second.

When the Governor had decided to send Justice Merwin to the Second Department, he had also determined to designate Justice Martin Stover of Amsterdam a Justice on the Appellate Bench of the Third Department, but a hue and cry went up that a large territory would be left without a Circuit Justice if this were done, and so the Governor altered his course.

A strong pressure was brought to bear on the Governor to name Stephen L. Mayham of Schoharie, who has but one year to serve, for the Third Department. Despite the fact that there is but one Democratic Justice, Herrick, on the bench in this department, the Governor would not listen to the entreaties.

PROPOSED LAW TO PROCURE GOOD MILK

The State Board of Health Demands Legislation Against Tuberculosis.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The State Board of Health has decided to present to the next Legislature, for favorable consideration, a bill to exclude all milk from sale which contains any tuberculosis germs.

This plan has the support of President Smith of the New-York City Board of Health and Prof. Biggs, the bacteriologist of the Carnegie Laboratory.

Secretary Smelzer of the State Board of Health, says that the proposed law will make it incumbent upon all persons who furnish milk for consumption to give a certificate that their cattle are free from tuberculosis. This will necessitate the examination of cattle by the State Board of Health's Tuberculosis Committee in the State, and by veterinary surgeons in other States wherefrom milk is sent into New-York.

BOYS GRIND BLASTING POWDER

Two of Them May Die and Others Are Severely Burned.

CENTRAL CITY, West Va., Dec. 2.—At Milton, eighteen miles south of this point, a number of young boys this morning procured some blasing powder, and, going to the river bank, proceeded to grind it down finer in a coffee mill.

An explosion, of course, followed, and Charles Meadows and Kitchen Wilson were probably fatally burned. Three others were badly burned.

Meadows, after the explosion, jumped into the river to alleviate his pain.

BATTLEFIELD OF BULL RUN SOLD

The Historic Tract Brings a Small Price at Auction.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Dec. 2.—The historic Yorkshire estate, the first battlefield of the war, was sold to-day at public auction at the Court House. There were about 600 acres in all, situated on both sides of Bull Run, in Prince William and Fairfax Counties. The land lying on the Prince William side brought, on an average, $6 an acre. The other brought about $3.

PREACHER'S ZEAL CAUSES HIS ARREST

The Rev. Mr. Powell of Findlay Registers, Although Not a Citizen.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Dec. 2.—In a recent sermon, the Rev. Joseph Powell of Trinity Church here said that the election laws were not properly enforced, and, to bear out his statement, asserted that he had successfully registered, though not a naturalized citizen. The city Board of Elections heard of this, and Powell was arrested. Mr. Powell made no attempt to vote.

WILL REMOVE TO THE WHITE HOUSE

President and Family to Occupy the Executive Mansion Soon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Now that Congress has assembled, the President will move to the White House from his country home, Woodley, where he wrote his annual message without disturbance. If to-morrow is a good day Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and their children will take up their residence for the Winter at the Executive Mansion.

Democratic Victory in Central Falls.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 2.—The municipal election at Central Falls to-day was a turnover that was unexpected by the Republicans. Dr. William Von Gottschalk (Dem.) was elected Mayor by 47 plurality, over the present incumbent, Charles P. Moies (Rep.) The City Council will be Republican in both branches. The former Republican School Committee was re-elected. It was the hardest-fought election ever held in the city.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 2.—George W. Greene (Dem.) was elected Mayor to-day by 1,484 votes to 1,427 for George Batchelor (Rep.) This is a turn-over, as the city has twice elected Pothier (Rep.) by good pluralities. The Republicans control four of the five wards in the City Council. The French Canadian vote, which was nearly solid for Pothier, split this year and elected Greene.

Suspected of Being Burglars.

A detective of the Westchester Police Station yesterday arrested Frank Murphy, twenty-two years old, of Tenth Street; John Meyers, twenty-four years old, of Fifth Street and White Plains Road, and John Farrell, thirty-one years old, of Seventh Street and Bronx Terrace, all of William's Bridge, on suspicion of being the three burglars who broke into the saloon of George Greenselder of Eighth Street and Second Avenue, William's Bridge, early yesterday morning, and carried away a load of whisky and tobacco and some money.

The prisoners were remanded by Magistrate Deuel, in the Morrisania Police Court, for examination to-day.

Mrs. Cottier May Go to Jail.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The sentence of Judge Payne in the contempt case of Lizzie D. Cottier was upheld by the Appellate Court to-day. Judge Payne sentenced Mrs. Cottier to six months in jail for refusing to answer questions in regard to the whereabouts of her daughter Florence in the trial of her divorce suit against Alonzo D. Cottier. Mrs. Cottier is now in Buffalo, but her attorneys have telegraphed her to come here, and they state that they will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Col. William R. Morrison Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Col. William R. Morrison, Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has been confined to his hotel for several days by illness. His attending physician declines to state the nature of the trouble, but says that it is nothing serious.

Christmas Novelties.
Largest choice to first comers, at Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

THE CZAR HAS COME BACK

Another House of Representatives Ruled by Reed's Iron Will.

HIS SWAY IN CONGRESS RESUMED

Rules of the House He Presided Over Six Years Ago Adopted by the New House Unchanged.

EARLY DEMONSTRATION OF AUTOCRACY

Majority and Minority Alike Made to Understand Who Is the Dictator.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—When Mr. Reed, in the Republican caucus, proposed that the House of Representatives should adopt what would be substantially a do-nothing policy, or, perhaps, a policy of avoiding the things that the party would do if it was not practically unsafe to do them, he did not say that he intended that the House should do much for him, but he must have had that determination in his mind. For, while the opening to-day of the Fifty-fourth Congress was almost uneventful, the one event of importance and significance at the opening to-day was the adoption entirely, promptly, and unanimously, so far as the majority was concerned, of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, the rules under which Mr. Reed sprang into prominence as one of the most positive, absolute, resolute, and dictatorial Speakers that ever occupied the Speaker's chair.

No Time Lost.

The very first business transacted to-day after the election of the Speaker and the selection of officers of the House was the adoption of the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, without the change of a dot or a cross. Mr. Reed had intimated to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that this would be done, and this information was given the readers of the paper in to-day's issue.

But it is not customary for the House to adopt its rules upon the very first day of the session. It never has been considered a matter of such urgency as that. The usual course is to proceed under general parliamentary law, for a week or even a fortnight, during which the Committee on Rules prepares rules for the regulation of business. The committee's report is discussed sometimes with deep feeling on the part of the opposition, and sometimes is amended, and is then adopted, possibly with important changes.

Reed Wanted Justification.

To those persons who have observed the career and read the words of Mr. Reed as Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress and as a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, there is no necessity for suggesting that his mind has dwelt constantly upon his achievements in the Fifty-first Congress with more interest than upon anything that has since taken place; and it would be only necessary to turn to the pages of The Congressional Record of the last Congress and that which preceded it to find in his occasional critical references to the modified rules adopted by the Democrats abundant support of the idea that one of the main objects of the life of Mr. Reed was to be justified in his course as the leader who found and put in practice rules which took away from the minority the power to everlastingly obstruct business to which the minority was opposed.

The reputation won by the man from Maine on account of his departure from the practice, not only of the Democrats, but of his own party, has been wider than his own country. It made him at once a leading figure in parliamentary and in political affairs, and for that stroke, more than for any other reason, he has become one of the foremost candidates of the Republican Party for the Presidency.

First Use of His Power.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that having the power at the opening of the session and before he had provoked personal opposition or hostility by his distribution of committee places to secure a justification—he would not call it vindication—of the course that had made him famous and that had won the admiration of his party, he should employ that power to obtain an indorsement that should be significant and impressive in every corner of the Union that can be cultivated to advantage by a man who hopes to see in the next National Republican Convention a majority of delegates for Thomas Brackett Reed for President.

Mr. Reed did not conceal his gratification. It came out of a full heart in the first words of the speech in which he accepted the gavel. He had suffered a retirement of four years in consequence of the unpopularity of the legislation and the legislators of 1890 to 1892, and he had come back again to exercise the power of the Speaker with a prodigious majority to sustain him. He was not to be obliged, as he felt he was six years ago, to make a working majority of Republicans by unseating Democrats, in order that the Republicans so seated could make the McKinley law. Beyond expressing the deep satisfaction he was deriving in his restoration to the Speakership, he said little. The "do nothing" policy outlined to the Republican caucus was not restated to the whole House. It remains to be developed.

NOT A POPULAR SHOW.

The Inauguration of the Reed Regime Witnessed by Comparatively Few.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—There was a smaller attendance of spectators in the House of Representatives to-day than there

A Chance! Well—Rather!
We offer to-day a lot of Fisk, Clark & Flagg's Chevrette Gloves at $1.50 a pair; excellent value, but not their best make. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.—Adv.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

It Has Never Been Found But Its Powers Have Been Discovered.

It was once thought that a fountain existed somewhere in the world and that all who drank of it would be endowed with perpetual youth. For long ages men sought for this wonderful fountain, but it was not until our own times that anything like it was ever discovered. This discovery was made by a brilliant French physician, who pointed out that nearly all the people who attained remarkable old age owed their health and strength to the constant use of some pure stimulant. This, he said, was the true fountain of youth.

To-day physicians recognize that in all cases where people have tired feelings or are run down in health something is needed to stimulate their flagging energies. They also recognize that for this purpose nothing has ever equalled Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which, to-day, stands unequalled as a pure, reliable, health-giving stimulant.

As an example of what this preparation will do for elderly men and women, we may take the following interesting case. Mr. Walter P. Chapman, of 29 Hanover Street, Baltimore, writes: "I consider Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey the very best article for the use of elderly persons who require a tonic as well as a stimulant. My grandmother, who is now past ninety years of age, has been using it for about three years and it has acted almost like a charm, always giving her an appetite and allaying any disorder of the stomach. I am confident she could not do without it."

This is but one of ten thousand similar cases in which Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has been the means of preserving life and health under the most trying conditions. This is because it is no ordinary whiskey. It deserves to have a place in every household where a timely and safe remedy should always be at hand.

has been at any opening of that body for many years. There was a great crowd two years ago, and four years ago, when Mr. Crisp was first elected Speaker, the crush was something prodigious. On both those occasions the galleries of the House, excepting only those reserved for the use of the Executive, the Diplomatic Corps, the Speaker, and members and their families, were open to all comers, those coming first being rewarded with seats, while late arrivals made an impassable throng in the corridors.

But to-day, even before Mr. Reed's old rules had been adopted, the general public was barred. At the Republican caucus it had been decided to take possession of all the galleries, to issue three tickets to each member of the House, to reserve until a late hour all the places necessary to accommodate ticket holders and to permit the unticketed public to occupy such seats as might be left after the favored thousand should have had opportunity to get in.

An Influx of Florists.

This plan was comfortable to the ladies and gentlemen who held tickets, but it was exasperating to those citizens who had become accustomed to the enjoyment of a free privilege. Capitol police officers, stationed at the stairways and elevators, prevented all who had not tickets from ascending to the gallery floors. This drove many persons upon the floor of the House to seek for members who could be asked for tickets, and the result was that between 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock the chamber was filled with an anxious throng of visitors, who mingled with the old and new members of the House as they gathered for the opening ceremonies.

A little before the hour for calling the House to order, there was a sudden irruption of florists' assistants, and in a jiffy the desk of the Speaker was decorated with a towering cluster of American Beauty roses at one end, a large bouquet of flowers, and gay satin ribbons at the other end, and smaller floral testimonials of esteem between the end pieces. Ex-Speaker Crisp and other members received handsome floral gifts.

Everything New and Clean.

The chamber was in very attractive condition. A new red carpet covered the floor. The desks were all a-glitter with new varnish. The brasswork was highly polished. The old smoky odors of last session had been blown out of the chamber, and the members already were beginning to restore them by smoking as vigorously as if it was their duty to fumigate the place at once.

Clerk Kerr of the Fifty-third Congress called the House to order promptly at 12 o'clock. It was then apparent that others besides new members were present. Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, an ex-member, was in sight, shaking hands with Representatives Dingley, Payne, Dalzell, and Hopkins, each supposed to be ready to accept the place of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. These four members sat in a little group in the first aisle at the left of the Speaker's desk.

Hendrix and Cannon.

Ex-Representative Hendrix was on hand, too, sitting with Delegate Frank Cannon of Utah, who soon will be a Representative from Utah. Just in front of him was Representative Richard C. McCormick, looking as military as ever, but much grayer than he was when he first served as delegate from Arizona many years ago. He since has been Governor of Arizona, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and Secretary to the Paris Exposition Commission of 1879.

The call of the roll of members disclosed the presence of 341 representatives and delegates. Old members missed the names of Holman, Bland, Breckinridge, and other old-time Democratic regulars. The names of some of the new men attracted attention, and their brief responses served to direct the eyes of many curious persons who desired to identify them. There was much handshaking before the call to order, and after it, and the whole body appeared to be in good spirits.

Blue Spoke the First Word.

Representative Blue of Kansas had the first word in the Fifty-fourth Congress. Those who knew him fully expected it. It had been asserted that this sturdy man of medium height, with a gray mustache and a shock of gray hair that suggests an aggressive head under it, will contrive many occasions for saying something to assure his constituents that he is really here. He had not heard his name called and he asked to have it called, in order that he could respond "Here."

The veteran Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio made the motion that Mr. Reed be chosen Speaker as soon as the roll call was completed. Gov. Sayers of Texas nominated C. F. Crisp, and Representative Kem of Nebraska nominated C. J. Bell of Colorado as the People's candidate. Again the roll was called. Mr. Reed was named by 234 Republicans; ninety-five Democrats voted for Mr. Crisp; Mr. Bell got six Populist votes, and David T. Culberson of Texas was voted for by Representative Crain of Texas, who disregarded the action of the Democratic caucus and refused to support Mr. Crisp.

An Outburst of Applause.

Great applause followed the announcement that Mr. Reed had been elected. Oddly enough it came from the floor exclusively, the spectators in the gallery not appearing to consider it a matter for them to be excited about.

Messrs. Crisp, Grosvenor and Bell, upon their appointment for the service, went out of the Chamber by the rear door and presently returned through the main front entrance, bringing Mr. Reed, Mr. Reed and Mr. Crisp walking arm in arm, and Gen. Grosvenor and Mr. Bell following in the short procession down to the Speakers's desk. Mr. Reed wore a frock coat that was buttoned closely about his form, and a dark tie. The members all rose and stood as the Speaker and his escort passed down, and the cheering continued until Mr. Reed stopped at the desk.

Representative A. C. Harmer of Pennsylvania, the member of longest continuous service, administered the oath of office to Mr. Reed.

Mr. Reed Takes Up One of His Gavels.

There was a renewal of the applause as Mr. Reed took up one of his collection of gift gavels and, without tapping, quietly directed: "The House will be in order." Then, with his hands clasped behind him and with great deliberation he made his speech of thanks.

On the request of Representative Hopkins of Illinois Mr. Newlands of Nevada was allowed to be sworn in before the arrival of his credentials, and at the request of Mr. Crisp the same courtesy was extended to Representative Cummings of New-York, who was in a similar situation. They were sworn in together.

The First Conflict.

The first conflict, and that only a short one, in the new Congress, now arose. Mr. Cannon made the verbal motion that the rules governing the Fifty-first Congress be adopted for the Fifty-fourth Congress. This was Mr. Reed's plan, and it was bound to be successful, as Mr. Crisp presently admitted, in a speech in which he declared that this unusual course threatened to cut off the usual opportunity afforded for discussion of a code prepared and reported by the Committee on Rules. Mr. Cannon was circuitous and evasive in his responses, his manner suggesting a weariness of speech a little aggravated by time, and perhaps by the opportunity. He was understood when he wound up his reluctant admission as promising that possibly the Committee on Rules hereafter would consider propositions to amend the rule, and when the time arrived there also would be afforded a chance to discuss the subject, and then the rules were passed, just as they had been dropped by the Fifty-first Congress at the end of Mr. Reed's former term as Speaker.

An Agreement as to Seats.

Without the slightest trouble the Republicans and Democrats came to an understanding, prior to the distribution of seats, that the Democrats should take places in the second and third sections at the right of the central aisle until those sections should be filled by the minority, and that all Republicans and Democrats crowded out of those sections should find places beyond the Democratic block, far to the Speaker's right. This was a reversal of the agreement between the Republicans and Democrats in the Fifty-second Congress.

With the drawing of seats came a revelation. The House discovered presently who Rowland Blennerhasset Mahony was. His name appears as that of a member from the State of New-York, and the Thirty-second District thereof. Ex-Speakers Grow and Crisp were permitted to select their seats without reference to the lottery, and they picked out places on opposite sides of the hall, Mr. Grow on the second aisle on the left and Mr. Crisp on the second aisle at the right, both seats being about half way up the circle. There was no fuss made over these two men as they chose their seats.

Rowland Blennerhasset Mahony.

But Mahony caused quite a little fuss, which he appeared to enjoy amazingly. Mr. Rowland Blennerhasset Mahony was drawn about fourth or fifth. He sprang into the area of seats from the crowd behind the bar of the House and cavorted with the springy agility of a deer as he hastened around the end, across the front, and straight up the first aisle at the left. There was a roar of laughter and applause as this next youngest of all the members dropped into the seat of Thomas Brackett Reed and beamed upon the galleries a generous expanse of smile framed in black hair well plastered down upon his ambitious brow.

Mahony's coming seemed to be a signal for a florist to break loose. Out of the members' lobby poured a succession of floral baskets, bouquets, clusters, vases, each larger than its predecessor, to be planked down upon the desk of the Buffalo member. Being hidden by the overwhelming accumulation of tributes, he filled up all the neighboring places with them, and, having sent a carload of them away, another lot soon replaced those removed. It was a most astonishing display, and it gave the impression that here was a popularity altogether unsuspected by a constituency of unparalleled generosity.

Nothing to Do but Adjourn.

The drawing at an end, and the House having been informed by the Senate that that body was ready to proceed to business, the House having joined the Senate in calling upon the President by committee to tell him that Congress was prepared to receive any communication he had to make, and the House Committee having reported that the President would communicate a message in writing, the House brought to an end its first session.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Officers Elected and Installed and Members Seated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The proceedings in the House were begun at noon, when the Rev. Mr. Bagby, chaplain of the last House, offered prayer as follows:

Almighty God, whose kingdom ruleth over all, as we meet together in these halls of legislation we would first take Thy name on our lips and acknowledge our dependence on Thee. Graciously bless, we beseech Thee, the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Senate and House of Representatives, and all who administer the affairs of this Nation. Rule Thou the hearts of our rulers. And may all men learn to praise Thee for the riches of grace in Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Roll Is Called.

Then Mr. Kerr, Clerk of the last House, called the members to order and said:

Under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, this is the hour fixed by law for the meeting of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fourth Congress of the United States of America. The Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress will read the names of those whose credentials show that they were regularly elected to this body in pursuance of the law of their States, respectively, and of the United States. The Clerk will now proceed to call the roll of States alphabetically.

Thereupon the roll was called, beginning with the State of Alabama, and 341 members responded.

The Clerk then said:

The call of the roll is completed, with the exception of the Tenth District of the State of New-York, (Mr. Amos Cummings,) and the First District of Nevada. (Mr. Newlands,) the credentials from whose districts have not been filed with the Clerk of the House.

The Clerk also desires, for the information of members and for the purpose of making a permanent record, to present a tabulated statement showing the changes that have occurred since the election of members of the Fifty-fourth Congress, and asks that the same be incorporated in the record. It appearing that 341 members have answered to their names, a quorum of the House is present; and the first and only business in order is the election of a Speaker to preside over the deliberations of the House. Nominations are therefore now in order.

Election of Speaker.

Mr. Grosvenor4 (Rep., Ohio,) rose and said:

I have the honor to present the name of Thomas Brackett Reed, a representative in this body from the State of Maine, for the office of Speaker.

Before the sentence had been finished a handclapping was started among the Republican members, and for a minute or so the clapping was kept up on the floor, and was repeated from the galleries.

Mr. Sayres (Dem., Texas,) nominated for Speaker Charles F. Crisp, a Representative from the State of Georgia.

The Clerk asked whether there were any other nominations, and Mr. Kem (Pop., Neb.,) nominated John C. Bell, a Representative from the State of Colorado.

The nomination was greeted with a laugh of derision from the Republican seats.

Messrs. Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Catchings, (Dem., Miss.,) and Erdman, (Dem., Penn.,) were appointed tellers, and then the voting proceeded.

The only break from the political traces was when Mr. Crane (Dem., Texas,) cast his vote, not for Mr. Crisp, but for Mr. Culberson, (Dem., Texas.)

When the roll call was finished the result was announced by the tellers as follows: For Mr. Reed, 234 votes; for Mr. Crisp, 05; for Mr. Bell, 6; for Mr. Culberson, 1; total, 336 votes.

"The Clerk therefore announces," said Mr. Kerr, "that Mr. Thomas Brackett Reed, a Representative from the State of Maine, having received a mapority of all the votes cast, is duly elected Speaker of the House for the Fifty-fourth Congress."

Messrs. Crisp, Grosvenor, and Bell were designated by the Clerk to conduct the Speaker-elect to the chair, and as the four members marched up the aisle, Messrs. Reed and Crisp arm in arm, there was a renewal of handclapping on the floor and in the galleries.

The oath of office was then administered to Mr. Reed by Mr. Harmer of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the member who had had the longest continuous service.

An Address by the Speaker.

All these formalities having been observed, the new Speaker made his opening address. He said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

It will not be unbecoming in me, I hope, if I express to this assembly, and acknowledge to it, that it is very agreeable to me to stand once more in the place which I left four years ago. [Applause and laughter.] Of the past, however, I shall not speak, for the past can speak for itself in words more fitting and suitable than any which can come properly from my lips.

Nor shall I speak of the future, for we are not now putting off the harness, but putting it on. Yet I hope I may say of the future, in the light of the past, that if at any time anything is done that may seem inadequate, time, which has justified itself of us on many occasions, may do so again. Those who have acted with wisdom in the past may be fairly expected to act with wisdom in the future.

The pleasure associated with the honor you have bestowed on me, an honor which every American citizen must appreciate, and for which I give thanks, is but for a moment; while the cares and responsibilities will extend themselves over many weary days. So far as the performance of my duties affects the people of the United States, I ask their considerate judgment. So far as it affects the members of this House, I ask the cordial co-operation of gentlemen on both sides of the chamber, regardless, and for which not hope to succeed, assuring them that no effort on my part will be spared to aid them in the performance of their duties by that entire impartiality which is their just due. [Loud applause.]

Members Take the Oath.

The oath of office was then administered by the Speaker to members of the House, whose names were called by States, alphabetically, beginning with the State of Alabama, the members ranging themselves in the space fronting the chair, and holding up their right hands as the formula was pronounced by the Speaker. Where there were but few members from a State, they were joined by those from the next State or States on the list, and so the ceremony went on until all had sworn to be faithful to the Constitution, and to their duties as Representatives. The delegates from the four Territories, forming a special group, took the oath together.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Illinois,) called attention to the absence of the credentials of Mr. Newlands of Nevada, and Mr. Crisp did the same as to the credentials of Mr. Cummings of New-York, and, as there was no question of their election, unanimous consent was given to their being sworn in, and they took the oath.

The Organization Completed.

The organization of the House was then completed by the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, electing the following officers: Mr. McDowell of Pennsylvania, Clerk; Mr. Russell of Missouri, Sergeant at Arms; Mr. Glenn of New-York, Doorkeeper; Mr. McElroy of Ohio, Postmaster, and the Rev. Mr. Couden of Michigan, Chaplain.

A substitute which was offered by Mr. Sayres, (Dem., Texas,) electing the present Democratic holders of those offices, was put to a viva voce vote. The Speaker said, with an amusing pretense of hesitation, that the "nays" appeared to have it, and then, after general laughter, he announced the "nays" had it.

The newly elected officials took the oath and entered on the discharge of their duties.

Further progress was made by the adoption of resolutions for daily meetings of the House at 12 o'clock noon, for notifying the President and the Senate that the House was in session and had elected its Speaker and Clerk, and for the appointment of a committee to join a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President.

Messrs. Payne, (Rep., Ohio;) Cannon, (Rep., Illinois,) and Crisp (Dem., Georgia,) were appointed as the House Committee to wait on the President.

Adoption of Temporary Rules.

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Illinois,) offered a resolution that the rules of the House of the Fifty-first Congress be the rules of the present Congress.

Mr. Crisp inquired whether the adoption of that resolution now was intended to prevent any report from the Committee on Rules and any opportunity to discuss the rules.

The question was answered by Mr. Cannon to the effect that such was not his desire or purpose; but that, of course, he could not respond for the majority of the House.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Maine,) asked Mr. Cannon whether it was intended that, at the proper time, the rules should be referred to the Committee on Rules, and that ample opportunity would be given to the House to discuss the report of that committee.

"Oh, certainly," Mr. Cannon returned.

"That will be entirely agreeable," said Mr. Crisp; "I do not wish, in any way, to interfere with the adoption of temporary rules."

The resolution was then agreed to.

The Drawing of Seats.

The drawing of seats was begun at 2 o'clock. The usual courtesy was extended of allowing ex-Speakers of the House to select their seats without being subject to the vicissitudes of chance.

There are two ex-Speakers in the House—Messrs. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) and Crisp, (Dem., Ga.,) and these gentlemen chose their seats, the former locating himself about the centre of the Republican side, in the seat occupied last year by Mr. Wilson of Ohio, and the latter seating himself in the centre of the Democratic side.

At the order of the Speaker, all the members, except Messrs. Grow and Crisp, then vacated their seats and retired behind the screen. The numbers corresponding to their names were placed in a box on the Clerk's desk, and were well shaken, and a blindfolded page began to draw them, one by one.

The first choice fell to Mr. McClure, (Rep., Ohio,) who made a selection well back on the Republican side. The next choice fell to Mr. Anderson, (Rep., Tenn.,) and he followed the example of Mr. McClure.

The third name drawn was that of Mr. Owens, (Dem., Ky.,) famous as the man who defeated Mr. Breckinridge; he took a desirable seat on the Democratic side, one directly in front of Mr. Crisp's.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) took his seat on the Republican side, well down toward the front, and Mr. Hooker (Rep., N. Y.,) took the one beside him. Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.,) took Mr. Reed's old seat in the centre of the House, in front of Mr. Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) whose number came out of the box on the fifth draw.

Mr. Bennett of Brooklyn, N. Y., (Rep.,) took a seat right across the aisle from Mr. Boutelle's, being the one which Bourke Cockran occupied in the Fifty-second Congress.

Quite late in the list, the number corresponding to the name of Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) was drawn out, and that gentleman had to content himself with one of the least eligible seats. Mr. Milnes (Rep., Mich.,) was one of the lucky ones, and chose the seat in the front row occupied last session by Mr. Dingley of Maine.

In Jerry Simpson's Chair.

The seat on the Republican side occupied last session by Jerry Simpson of Kansas was selected by Mr. Daniels, (Rep., N. Y.,) while Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) took the seat held by him in the Fifty-first Congress, directly to the left of the Speaker's desk, in the front row on the Republican side.

The seat which was so many years occupied by the Democratic leader, Samuel J. Randall, fell to the choice of Mr. Woodard, (Dem., N. C.). Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Penn.) was one of the very late ones, and he had to take a back seat near where he was placed last year. Messrs. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) McClellan, and Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Rusk, (Dem., Md.,) and Washington (Dem., Tenn.) managed to get seats close together well down in the middle front on the Democratic side, directly under the Speaker's eye.

When the number corresponding to the name of Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.) was drawn from the box, very late, and when that gentleman's name was called, he was greeted with a general clapping of hands.

SOLID SILVERWARE.

New Designs.

Large pieces for ornamental and table use. Also small articles in great variety at moderate cost.

Deal direct with the maker.

R. Wallace & Sons

MANUFACTURING CO.,

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Factories: Wallingford, Conn.

Although his complexion is somewhat bleached by his recent severe illness, he looked as though he had fully recovered his strength, and the greeting had its origin in that fact. He had to content himself with one of the few seats left vacant on the Democratic side of the Chamber, for, of course, that section of the hall had to be thrown open to Republicans.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.) also was greeted in the same pleasant manner in recognition of his distinguished father. Some applause came afterward in honor of Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) and Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa.) The latter found a seat on the Democratic side near Mr. Hitt. Mr. Hitt has beside him Mr. Sayers (Dem., Texas) and opposite him, across the aisle, is seated Mr. Newlands, the Nevada silverite. Messrs. Dingley (Rep., Me.) and Payne (Rep., N. Y.) had to put up with seats in the rear of the Republican side, and Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) could do no better than take a back seat on the Democratic side to the right of the Speaker.

Delegate Flynn Last.

The last man to be called was Delegate Dennis Flynn, from Oklahoma, and as he walked across from the Republican to the Democratic side, he created a laugh by the declaration: "My name is Dennis."

During the drawing, the collections of flowers, tied with gay-colored ribbons, which had been sent to some favorite members early in the day, were brought in by pages and placed on the desks of those members as they fixed themselves in their places. They stood on the desks of Messrs. Milne of Michigan, Quigg of New-York, Bromwell of Ohio, Linton of Michigan, Odell of New-York, McEwen of New-Jersey, and Low of New-York, on the Republican side of the chamber, and on those of Messrs. Crisp of Georgia, Fitzgerald of Massachusetts, and Patterson of Tennessee on the Democratic side.

When the drawing of seats was completed the House, at 3:35 o'clock, adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

NEW CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

The First Edition of the Book Incomplete—What It Lacks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A preliminary first edition of the Congressional Directory was issued to-day under the provision of the act of Jan. 12, 1895, requiring that the first edition shall be destributed to Senators, Representatives, Delegates, the principal officers of Congress, and the heads of departments the first day of the session.

It is unavoidably much less complete than the first editions hitherto issued, as the custom has been to put it out ten days after the meeting of Congress. The book lacks the names of the new Speaker and other officers chosen to-day, and the addresses in Washington of many members who have just arrived. The typographical work is handsome, new type having been used throughout.

The pages include Congressional maps of each State, with the district divisions marked plainly. The regular first edition for general distribution will be issue about a week hence. The edition published to-day was of only a few hundred copies.

Resigns His Legislative Seat.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—Benjamin F. Russell sent a telegram to Gov. Stone to-day tendering his resignation as member of the House of Representatives from Crawford County. This was made necessary by Mr. Russell's election as Sergeant at Arms of the National House of Representatives. Gov. Stone at once accepted the resignation.

SILVER SENATORS CONFER.

Will Be Satisfied with Control of the Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A conference of Senators favorable to the free coinage of silver was held this morning in the Marble Room. There were present about fifteen Senators, made up of Republicans, Democrats, and Populists. Prominent among these were Senators Teller, Stewart, Call, Allen, Tillman, and Mantle.

The conference was called for the purpose of enabling those favoring silver to discuss the subject in an informal way. No effort was made to outline a formal plan of campaign. The spirit that animated those present, however, showed that they intend to keep up the fight in the Senate as vigorously as they have in the past. The President's message is bound, Mr. Teller says, to open up a discussion of the financial question, and there can be no discussion of that question, he asserts, without a discussion of the free-coinage question.

It was agreed that no point should be waived, and that in a general manner the silver question should be forced to the front whenever the opportunity presented itself. Another conference will probably be held later in the session.

There was some talk on the part of a few of the more ardent silverites of attempting to reorganize the Senate on a silver basis, but this was not taken seriously. It is not thought probable that such an effort will be made. The silver men will content themselves with the capture of the Finance Committee, they having held this committee during the last Congress. The Republicans will enter no protest to this plan, for the reason that the majority of the Senate is favorable to free coinage, and any action the committee might take, if it were organized by the sound-money men, would meet with prompt revision in the Senate when the body took a vote. The Western silver men appear to favor the selection of Mr. Wolcott of Colorado for the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. McPherson of New-Jersey.

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Makes delicious biscuit for breakfast and tea.

Recipe book free. Send stamp and address. Cleveland Baking Powder Co., New York.

NEW FACE ON THE SENATE

Fittings and Personnel Both Greatly Changed.

STRANGERS APPEAR IN NUMBERS

Gorman and Brice Attract Much Attention, but the Public Takes Greatest Interest in the Novices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—All the scenes which usually mark the beginning of a new session of the Senate were enacted to-day when that dignified body assembled. The perfume of flowers filled the chamber, and the closely crowded galleries presented just enough color to offset the sombre appearance of the Senators themselves. With three exceptions, every Senator present on the floor to-day was attired in black. Senators Dubois, Hawley, and Burrows wore gray. There were a few red neckties in evidence, Senator Blackburn wearing one which had a bright vermilion hue.

The old Sentors found that great changes had been made in the chamber since last March. The most noticeable alteration is in the desks, which no longer offend the eye with their coatings of varnish. Every trace of varnish has been removed, and the rich mahogany of the desks is revealed. All the beauty of the wood has been brought out, and for the first time in many years the desks are ornamental. Behind each desk is a straight-backed armchair, with mahogany-colored leather seat and back.

A New Carpet.

The old-rose carpet of the last two sessions has given place to a rich green carpet, with a dark-red figure. The effect produced by the combination of mahogany and green is pleasing. Many of the old-timers praise the new arrangement, while the new Senators agree that the equipment of the chamber is all that can be desired from an aesthetic standpoint. The approaches to the Senate Chamber as early as 11 o'clock were blocked with persons anxious to secure good seats, and by 11:30 o'clock the galleries were crowded, while long lines of people were marshaled in the corridors outside. Some of the people remained in line until after the Senate had taken a recess in the hope that some of the seat holders would relinquish their places.

Senators Arrive Early.

There was a good sprinkling of Senators on the floor a half hour before the session began. As the hour of 12 o'clock approached the doors opening on the cloakrooms were kept swinging as the Senators made their appearance. There was a warm exchange of courtesies on both sides of the chamber.

Mr. Tillman of South Carolina was one of the first of the new men to arrive. He was readily distinguished by the galleries. There was a stir when Mr. Brice swung into the chamber. A black Prince Albert coat, with silk facings, and a deep red boutonniere were the distinguishing points of Mr. Brice's costume. His hair was parted with the usual care, and his beard was trimmed to true Van Dyke proportions. One of the first Senators to greet him was Mr. Smith of New-Jersey. They exchanged a few remarks and appeared to be very happy over something which Mr. Brice said. Those who saw the meeting wondered if the Ohio Senator had referred to the recent political avalanche which had affected both statesmen. Nothing in Mr. Brice's appearance indicated that he had recently met with a political mishap. Mr. Smith never looked better. His recent European trip evidently had agreed with him.

Mr. Lodge, also fresh from Europe, entered the chamber and stood in the hall on the Republican side, with his hands on his hips—a characteristic pose. He soon was joined by Mr. Aldrich, who was exceedingly well groomed, and they entered into an animated conversation. Senators Dubois and Warren found an interesting topic, which claimed their attention for upward of fifteen minutes. Mr. Warren appeared to be thoroughly satisfied with the prospect of again becoming a member of "the most comfortable club on earth."

Gorman Seems Unruffled.

There was a perceptible deepening of the hum of conversation when Mr. Gorman appeared. He came in from the Senate lobby, and stood several minutes gazing about the chamber. Mr. Gorman must have known that the galleries were observing him, but he conveyed no sign that he appreciated the great interest taken in him. He wore a new suit, with a Prince Albert coat. A red necktie with a clasp of gold attested to his knowledge of the fashion. Mr. Gorman shook hands with Senator Murphy, and subsequently greeted many of his other associates. Mr. Murphy looked much healthier to-day than he did last Fall. His old enemy, neuralgia, is now nearly under subjection.

The greatest interest centred to-day in the new Senators, all of whom were early in the chamber ready to be introduced. Mr. Elkins of West Virginia had a big bunch of yellow roses on his desk. The desk of Mr. Sewell of New-Jersey was fairly hidden beneath a basket of red and white roses, which some of his New-Jersey admirers had furnished. Most of the other Senators were favored with floral offerings.

Changes in Seats.

There was a general desire on the part of the Senators to ascertain what changes had been made in the seating arrangements, and the silver plates on the seats were eagerly scanned. Of the thirty members of the Senate whose terms expired March 4 last, seventeen were not returned, and there was a good-natured strife on the part of some of the hold-overs to secure their desks. The changes which have been made are very noticeable.

Senator Hill no longer will sit on the back row of the Democratic side, directly in front of the doorway leading to the cloakroom. His seat is now on the second row, well to the right of the presiding officer.

On the front Democratic row Senator Bacon of Georgia takes the end seat vacated by ex-Senator Hunton of Virginia. Senator Allen, the big Nebraska Populist, occupies the old seat of Senator Coke of Texas. Senator Chilton of Texas takes Allen's former desk. Senator Jones of Arkansas goes to the place occupied by Senator Butler of South Carolina for nearly twelve years.

In the second row, Senator Tillman of South Carolina takes the end seat which Mr. Martin of Kansas occupied for a short period. The end seat on the central aisle, so long occupied by Gen. Ransom of North Carolina, now bears Senator Walthall's name. It is a legend of the Senate that Jefferson Davis once used the desk now assigned to Senator Walthall.

The only change in the third row of the Democratic side is the removal of Senator Murphy to the seat formerly occupied by Senator McPherson of New-Jersey. Mr. Murphy's Senatorial chum, Mr. Smith of New-Jersey, now sits next to him.

More Republican Desks.

Several desks have been transferred from the Democratic to the Republican side, as a result of the recent election of Republican Senators. Senator Peffer occupied to-day the seat in the front row of the Republican side formerly held by Mr. Gallinger, the latter having moved several places nearer the central aisle. In the second row Senator Pettigrew takes the seat of ex-Senator Manderson. Mr. Proctor moves to the place once held by Mr. Washburn of Minnesota. Senator Dubois has inherited the desk of Mr. Dolph of Oregon.

The third row in the Republican division is made up of new Senators with the exception of Burrows, Hansbrough, and Stewart. Beginning at the extreme left of the presiding officer, there is McBride of Oregon, Clark of Wyoming, Mantle of Montana, Sewell of New-Jersey, Baker of Kansas, and Wetmore of Rhode Island. On the back row are the places assigned to Nelson of Minnesota, Butler of North Carolina, Elkins of West Virginia, Carter of Montana, Wilson of Washington, and Warren of Wyoming.

The scenes on the floor were very animated up to the moment the President's gavel fell, and the blind Chaplain, Milburn, advanced to the desk. The opening prayer included references to the death of the late Senator Wilson of Iowa, and the illness of Capt. Isaac Bassett, the venerable Doorkeeper, whose connection with the Senate began over sixty years ago.

The little handleless ivory gavel which has figured so long in the proceedings of the Senate was very much in evidence to-day, Mr. Stevenson being obliged to use it with much vigor in order to secure attention to the reading of the credentials of Mr. Shoup of Idaho, which were presented immediately after the Chaplain concluded his prayer. At Mr. Stevenson's right hand was a bouquet from the botanical gardens which did not differ in any respect whatever from the hundreds of others which have rested in the same place. Every color of the rainbow is faithfully represented in that stock bouquet. It is made in a circular form, and contains many flowers not ordinarily used.

New Senators Sworn In.

After Mr. Shoup's credentials had been read, the new Senators were sworn in, four or five at a time. All of the Senators on the list to be sworn in to-day were not present. Sixteen of the number—Berry, Cullom, Caffery, Chandler, Frye, Hoar, Harris, Lindsay, McMillan, Morgan, Pettigrew, Sewell, Shoup, Wolcott, Walthall, and Warren—had seen previous service in the chamber. Mr. Walthall resigned early in 1894 because of ill health, after he had been elected to succeed himself. He tried to resign both terms, that in which he was serving and the one beginning to-day, but it was held that he could not relinquish the term for which he had not qualified. Mr. Walthall has recovered much of his old-time vigor and expects to serve his full term.

Mr. Sewell found little that was novel in the scenes to-day. Less than ten years had elapsed since his former connection with the Senate had ended. Mr. Warren entered the chamber with the prestige of one term as Senator to his credit.

Division into Classes.

The old and the new members on the list stood on an equal footing. The venerable Mr. Hoar had no more rights in the chamber prior to the time the oath was administered than any of the novices. The Senators who qualified to-day will be in Class 1. There are thirty in this class and twenty-nine in each of the other two. When Utah shall send her Senators there will be thirty Senators in each of the three classes. Much interest was displayed in the new men as they ranged themselves at the side of the Clerk's desk while the oath was being administered.

Knute Nelson, the Scandinavian who succeeds Mr. Washburn of Minnesota, looked the aggressive politician that he is. Nelson enjoys the distinction of having never been beaten for any office for which he has run. He is short and stocky, and has an abundance of dark-gray hair. Mr. Sewell has not changed much in the ten years that have passed since he relinquished his seat in the chamber in favor of Rufus Blodgett, except that his hair is less plentiful. John M. Thurston, who succeeds Mr. Manderson, is a familiar figure in Washington, where he has spent much of his time in the last few years by reason of his connection with the Union Pacific Railway Company, which connection he has just severed. Mr. Clark of Wyoming hardly appears to be forty-three years old, the age given in his autobiography. He has a wealth of dark-brown hair and a brown mustache, and attires himself in black.

Carter Well Groomed.

Thomas C. Carter of Montana needs no introduction to readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Mr. Carter's Uncle Sam beard was trimmed to a nicety to-day, and he appeared to be impressed with the significance of the occasion. Mr. Chilton of Texas occupied a seat in the Senate for a short time prior to the election of Mr. Mills, and was thoroughly familiar with the forms gone through with to-day. He is glad to be again a member of the upper house. There is a decidedly Western look to Lucien Baker of Kansas, who succeeds John Martin. Mr. Baker wears a white lawn tie in connection with his suit of black. He evidently takes the world seriously.

Mr. Elkins, when Secretary of War, and sometimes when a plain citizen of West Virginia, dropped into the Chamber and lounged on the sofas in the rear. He looked natural to-day sitting in one of the new chairs behind the polished desk bearing his name. The yellow roses which some admirer had sent did not reflect the color of his cheeks. A tall, fine-looking man is Mr. Bacon, who takes the place of Senator Walsh of Georgia. Mr. Gear of Iowa is well known in the Senate Chamber through his connection with the House.

Tillman of South Carolina.

Nobody needed an introduction to Tillman of South Carolina to-day. Clad in black, and with his one eye roving about the chamber, the ex-Governor and present "boss" of South Carolina stood by himself a long time, taking stock of the situation. Tillman looks to be what his admirers say he is—a man of force. The fact that he is more vigorous than polished in his speech leads to the conclusion that one of these days his name will be added to the list of those who have given the dignity of the Senate a rude shock. Senator Martin of Virginia is a short, stocky man, with a smooth face which indicates much force of character. He enjoys the distinction of never having held office until elected to the Senate. George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, who succeeds Mr. Dixon, possesses wealth, but no political experience. He is of middle age, with a frank, open face. He was introduced to his future associates to-day by Mr. Aldrich, his colleague.

Dupont Not Present.

Col. H. A. Dupont of Delaware, the claimant for the seat formerly occupied by Anthony Higgins, was not present to-day. His case will soon be passed upon by the Senate. Marion Butler of North Carolina, who takes the place of courtly Matt W. Ransom, now Minister to Mexico, looks youthful and interesting. Senator McBride of Oregon is past middle life. His election to the Senate was a surprise to him as well as to his friends. He comes to Washington with the reputation of a ready debater. He will have to be very verbose to be more tiresome than Mr. Dolph, whom he succeeds.

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THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

New Senators Sworn In and Adjournment Taken Until To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Senate proceedings were opened with prayer. Mr. Milburn, the blind Chaplain, rapped with the Vice President's gavel as the clock hands indicated the hour of noon, and immediately began to pray.

He returned thanks that none of those on the roll call had been "smitten by the shadow feared of men." But he added: "In the midst of our congratulations and joy our hearts and sympathies turn to a stricken home in Iowa, where wife and daughter sit mourning the departure from earth of a husband and father, lately a member of this House." He alluded to ex-Senator Wilson.

Referring to the ancient Assistant Doorkeeper, Capt. Bassett, the Chapiain said: "Likewise we commend to Thy fatherly tenderness a time-honored officer of this House, who for more than threescore years has been in attendance at the opening of every session of Congress, but who now lies on a bed of affliction, worn with pain and exhausted by suffering. Raise him, O Lord, from his couch and bring him back to his accustomed place."

At the close of the Chaplain's prayer, Vice President St

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FOR NATIONAL EXPENSES

Estimates by Cabinet Officers of Appropriations Required.

INCREASE OVER LAST YEAR'S TOTAL

Sum to be Paid Pensioners Heads the List — Amounts Needed by the Army and Navy Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Secretary Carlisle sent to-day to Congress estimates submitted by the several Cabinet officers of the money required to be appropriated by the present Congress for conducting the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The estimates by departments are as follows, cents being omitted:

Legislative establishment	$3,880,581
Executive establishment	20,103,242
Judicial establishment	923,920
Foreign intercourse	1,649,058
Military establishment	24,526,908
Naval establishment	27,583,675
Indians affairs	8,750,458
Pensions	141,384,570
Public Works	28,574,028
Postal Service	5,024,770
Miscellaneous	30,635,581
Permanent annual appropriations	119,054,160
Grand total	$418,091,073

For 1896 the estimates footed up $410,435,079, and the appropriations made for the year by Congress aggregated $412,753,264. Among the mass of detailed estimates are noted:

For a cable between Alcatraz and Angel Island, California, $6,000; road to National Cemetery, San Francisco, $10,000; burial of indigent soldiers, $10,000; foreign hospital at Panama, $500; relief of American seamen in foreign countries, $50,000; rescuing shipwrecked sailors, $4,500; for establishing battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam, $17,000; artificial limbs, $575,000, which is an increase over last year of $445,000; manufacture of arms for the army, $400,000; freight on bullion and coin from mints and assay offices, $20,000; printing farmers' bulletin, $85,000, an increase over last year of $18,000; United States' share in Brussels conference for repression of African slave trade, $400; support of Indian school at Carlisle, Penn., $110,000; maintaining National cemeteries, $100,000; improving channel connecting waters of great lakes between Chicago, Duluth, and Buffalo, $500,000; Chickamauga National Park, $75,000; enforcing immigration laws, exclusion, $125,000; protecting seal and salmon fisheries in Alaska, $500; supplies for native inhabitants of Alaska, $19,500; defending suits in United States Court of Claims against the United States, $40,000; expenses of cruising in Consular Service, $40,000; expense of messengers conveying votes for President and Vice President, $12,077; support of reindeer station in Alaska, $7,000; education of children in Alaska, $30,000; establishing life-saving stations, $40,000; fog signals, $125,000; expenses under neutrality act, $8,000; investigation of grass and forage plants, $15,000; finishing and assembling eight-inch, ten-inch, and twelve-inch seacoast guns at the army gun factory, $343,168; oil-tempered and annealed steel for coast defense guns of eight-inch, ten-inch, twelve inch, and sixteen-inch calibres, $1,332,038; purchase and manufacture of carriages for mounting seacoast guns of eight, ten, and twelve inch calibres, $989,500; purchase and manufacture of steel breech-loading mortars of twelve-inch calibre, $810,000; purchase and manufacture of carriages for mounting twelve-inch sea-coast mortars, $378,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, $100,000; repairs to executive mansion, $30,000; reserve guns, auxiliary cruisers, $500,000; improving harbor at Charleston, S. C., $100,000; improvement of harbor at Galveston, Texas, $1,140,000; improving Hudson River at New-York, $500,000; harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I., $400,000; improving harbor at Philadelphia, $850,000; improving harbor at Humbolt, Cal., $375,000; Gettysburg National Park, $50,000; vaccination of Indians, $1,000; Indian schools, $1,310,000; fees for jurors, $800,000; fees for witnesses, $1,500,000; light-house tender for New-York, $85,000; to investigate the economic aspects of the liquor problem, $20,000; matrons in Indian service, $15,000; headstones for graves of soldiers, $20,000; improvement of Yellowstone National Park, $30,000; outfits for 750 apprentices in navy, $33,750; for expenses at navy yards, as follows: Boston, $9,000; Brooklyn, $245,000; League Island, $37,580; Washington, D. C., $81,069; Norfolk, $75,750; Mare Island, Cal., $302,354; naval station, Port Royal, S. C., $335,182; naval station, Puget Sound, Washington, $104,855; dry dock, Algiers, La., $100,000, the total cost of which is to be $1,250,000; prevention of deposits in New-York Harbor, $62,000.

For construction, partial or otherwise, of public buildings in various cities these amounts are asked:

Allegheny, Penn., $75,000; Boise City, Idaho, $100,000; Buffalo, N. Y., $200,000; Brockton, Mass., $50,000; Cumberland, Md., $50,000; Cheyenne, Wyoming, $100,000; Denver (Col.) mint, $100,000; Detroit, Mich., $125,304; Helena, Mon., $100,000; Kansas City, Mo., $100,000; New-York Appraiser's warehouse, $500,000; Newport, Ky., $50,000; Omaha, Neb., $125,000; Pottsville, Penn., $40,000; St. Paul, Minn., $250,000; San Francisco Court House, $100,000; Savannah, Ga., $100,000; Sioux City, Iowa, $60,000; Washington, D. C., $375,000; to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make inquiries into the system of road management in the United States, $10,000; maintaining refuge station at Point Barrow, Arctic Ocean, $4,000; mileage of Senators, $45,000; mileage of members of House, $130,000; protecting United States interests in Samoa, $6,000.

ALARMED BY THE CAPTAIN'S DREAM

Superstitious Crew of a Lake Schooner Abandon Her.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 2.—The Captain and crew of the schooner Kingfisher left the vessel here yesterday morning because of a dream which the Captain had Saturday night in which the schooner foundered and all on board were lost.

An entirely new crew had to be secured before the Kingfisher could proceed on her way.

The Kingfisher was bound from Buffalo for Racine, with a cargo of coal in tow of the steamer Sam Marshall.

WILL TAKE THE OFFICES

Republicans Determined to Reorganize the Senate.

FRYE WILL BE PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Changes Not Likely to be Made at Once—Silver Senators Will Act Together—House Democrats Dispose of Patronage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A caucus held this afternoon by the Republican Senators, although devoid of positive action, demonstrated the fact that a probably successful attempt would soon be made to reorganize the Senate in both committees and elective officers.

The Senators were not in session more than half an hour, but during that brief period there was a general clearing of the atmosphere, which had been somewhat obscured by the action of a few Senators who met Saturday night for the purpose of preparing a plan of action that should result in taking the management of the Senate out of the hands of the older members.

The result of this afternoon's talk is a reconciliation of conflicting elements and the establishment of a sincere desire on the part of all those present to do that which is for the best interest of the whole party.

The caucus met with a feeling of apprehension in the minds of some as to what Messrs. Hansbrough, Pettigrew, Clark, Carter, Mantle, Dubois, Chandler, Gallinger, and Proctor, who held the conference above referred to, intended doing in the matter of organization. A few of the leaders of these Senators were determined to force action at once, but Senators Proctor and Chandler favored waiting until a more convenient season and were not prepared to go to the extreme to which the course of the others pointed.

Mr. Dubois was opposed to permitting the Chairman of the caucus, Mr. Sherman, to appoint the committee to fill the existing committee vacancies, as he looked upon this as inimical to the interests of the younger members. He had a resolution providing for the selection of a committee of nine for this purpose by the caucus. Mr. Hoar had a resolution prepared instructing Senator Sherman, as Chairman of the caucus, to name the committee, but neither proposition was submitted. It is said that the brief discussion showed quite plainly that the caucus would not permit Mr. Dubois's plan to prevail and Mr. Sherman's privilege to be set aside. It was finally agreed that it would be better to wait until a future day for the determination of the whole subject.

Senator Frye was suggested as President pro tempore, and no other name was mentioned. He will be nominated, but it was deemed useless to do anything in the matter to-day, for the reason that no President pro tempore can be elected so long as the Vice President fills the chair. If the Republicans can show the Democrats that they have enough votes to elect the President pro tempore, the election will be held. It is understood that Mr. Sherman will consult with the opposition caucus Chairman and arrange for a time for this vote to be taken. If by that time the Republicans have agreed upon candidates for the other offices, the whole ticket will be placed in the field.

Of course, in order to reorganize the Senate, the Republicans must have two votes outside of those in their own ranks, and Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada are generally looked upon as the men who will vote with the Republicans on organization. Mr. Stewart is bitterly opposed to Mr. Dubois's plan, because he lays at the door of the young Senator from Idaho the blame for his removal from the Committee on Appropriations. This was one reason that actuated the committee in proceeding cautiously.

Again, it was pointed out that the silver men were endeavoring to secure an organization on monetary lines, that the Populists were considering a ticket, and that the Democrats were not prepared to surrender their control. The silver Republicans and Democrats this morning informed the Populists that they could not join in any movement to organize on silver lines, and as soon as the Populists, who are the main advocates of this plan, are convinced that they cannot be successful, it is claimed that they will divide according to their predilections for the two great parties, Messrs. Allen and Kyle with the Democrats, and Messrs. Jones, Stewart, Butler, and Peffer with the Republicans. The Republicans need two out of these four votes.

Republicans say that all differences will be removed, and that when they place a ticket in the field it will have the necessary majority. It is hardly probable, however, that this reorganization will be effected before the holidays.

DEMOCRATS SELECT FAVORITES.

A House Caucus Disposes of Four Bits of Patronage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Three hours were consumed by the House Democrats in caucus this afternoon, selecting the four officials of their party to which they are entitled by their minority representation.

The veteran Ohioan, Col. Isaac Hill, who was the Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the last Congress, was elected Special Employe over H. H. Mosher of Illinois, who held the office of Cashier in the Fifty-third Congress. The office of Special Employe makes its possessor the legislative "whip" of the minority, and is worth $1,500 per year.

After a long discussion, interspersed with numerous personal calls, George L. Browning of Virginia and Thomas Cokley of New-York were elected Special Messengers, with salaries of $1,200 each. Mr. Cokley is a well-known member of the Tammany society, and is widely popular about the House.

The caucus finished its work by electing James F. English of California, page.

CHEAP MINING STOCKS HAVE THE TRADE

Scenes of Excitement on the Floor of the Denver Exchange.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 2.—Two hundred brokers from Colorado Springs came up to Denver to-day to attend the first call of mining stocks on the Real Estate Exchange. They received the courtesy of the floor, and also that of the Mining Exchange during its morning call, resulting in scenes of great excitement at both places.

Stocks were all firm, and sales were only made when bidders lifted the prices. Trading was confined to the cheap stocks and to those of medium class. Advanced offers for the high-priced stocks failed to result in sales. The visiting brokers all report the demand for stocks greater than they can supply.

The speculation in stocks is daily becoming more general, and only Cripple Creek gold stocks are wanted.

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AID NEEDED FOR COURTS

Usefulness Impaired by the Parsimony of Congress.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS ASKED

The Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year Call for Greater Liberality than Has Been Shown.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A question which will come before Congress in the near future is that of the maintenance of the United States Courts. Owing to the economy of Congress in recent years, the courts have been seriously crippled, the mistaken policy causing the closing this year of many courts for lack of money to pay the fees of witnesses and other ordinary expenses. The Government has been the chief sufferer by this system of inadequate appropriation.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES not long ago made a thorough presentation of the facts. The subject has engaged the attention of prominent members of both houses, and it is hoped that the policy of providing only about half the money annually required to operate the United States Courts will be abandoned in the present session.

In his estimate of the appropriations required for the service of the next fiscal year, submitted to-day, Secretary Carlisle shows the vast discrepancy existing between the needs of the Judicial Department and the means at its disposal. There was appropriated last year for salaries in the Department of Justice $152,110. This year the department asks for $168,210. To pay the salaries of the Judges, District Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks, Commissioners, and constables of the United States Courts in the Indian Territory last year, only $50,000 was supplied. The sum of $210,000 is now asked for. The Department of Justice estimates that $30,000 more will be required than the $90,000 available last year for defraying the necessary expenses of witnesses in the matter of claims against the United States, in detecting and punishing violations of the intercourse acts of Congress, and frauds in the Indian Service and investigation acts, records and accounts of officers of the courts, and in paying salaries and expenses in defense of Indian depredation claims.

The greatest increase is demanded in the item for the payment of the fees and expenses of the United States Marshals and Deputies, for the fiscal year $675,000 was available for this purpose, and much distress was occasioned. Now the estimate is for $1,635,000. Provision is made that hereafter no Marshal or Deputy Marshal shall be allowed more than one mileage for each mile traveled, irrespective of the number of writs he may execute in making such travel.

For the payment of the regular fees of United States District Attorneys, $410,000 is required, as against $240,000 appropriated last year. Here is a summary of other items covering much desired increases:

Payment of regular assistants to United States District Attorneys appointed by the Attorney General as a fixed annual compensation, $130,000; last year $15,000.

Payments of assistants to District Attorneys in special cases, $50,000; last year, $25,000.

Fees of clerks, $830,000; last year, $175,000.

Fees of United States Commissioners and Justices of the Peace acting as Commissioners, $340,000; last year, $100,000.

Fees of jurors, $800,000; last year, $600,000.

Fees of witnesses, $1,500,000; last year, $750,000.

Support of United States prisoners, $640,000; last year, $275,000.

Rent of United States courtrooms, $100,000; last year, $50,000.

Pay of bailiffs and criers, of expenses of District Judges directed to hold court outside of their districts, of meals, &c., for jurors in United States cases, and of compensation for jury commissioners, $220,000; last year, $150,000.

Total of the appropriation for the Department of Justice last year, $4,563,060; asked for the next fiscal year, $7,810,772.

The estimates covering the needs of the Department of Justice and the United States courts have been carefully prepared. There would not be such a great difference between the figures for the two fiscal years but for the parsimony of the last Congress. It is highly essential that the Fifty-fourth Congress shall have impressed upon it the fact that the United States courts are fast losing their power and usefulness by reason of the policy which deprives them of the money absolutely necessary to keep them open.

DENY THAT THERE WAS A COMBINE

Commissioner Thompson Resigned Some Time Ago, but His Resignation Was Not Considered—Mr. Doyle's Accounts.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The articles in THE NEW-YORK TIMES about the "shellfish combine" have caused quite a little talk about the Capitol, and interested parties are making inquiries and looking after their friends.

Lunacy Commissioner Henry A. Reeves, who asserts that he has no further interest in Commissioner Edward Thompson than that of one citizen for another, was anxiously inquiring Saturday as to what the outcome would be; whether the action of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission was not an invitation to Mr. Thompson to resign.

President Barnet Davis, Lieut-Gov. Saxton's man, says that he was not in any shellfish combination, and that all he asks is that the truth be told about him.

It was learned to-day that Commissioner Edward Thompson, at the last meeting of the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission, handed in his resignation as Shellfish Commissioner. The board received the resignation, and laid it on the table for further consideration. A report came from Northport to-day that Mr. Thompson had forwarded his resignation as a member of the commission to the Governor. At the Executive Chamber it was said that no such resignation had been received.

The members of the Commission of Fisheries, which was legislated out of office when the present Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission was created last Winter, assembled in the State Controller's office this afternoon upon the call of ex-Secretary Edward P. Doyle. Ex-President Lawrence D. Huntington's absence was regretted, and after the examination of some accounts and the handing over to the Controller of $1,500, making $3,500 in all thus far paid by ex-Secretary Doyle, an adjournment was taken until such time as Mr. Huntington can be present.

Norton Chase of this city appeared as counsel for the Commissioners and Mr. Doyle.

COMING NEARER TOGETHER

Government Receipts and Expenses Not Far Apart.

THE MONTHLY DEFICIT DECREASING

A Net Gain During November of Seven and a Quarter Millions—A Gain of Nearly Two Millions a Month from Customs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The comparative statement of Government receipts and expenditures for the month of November and the five months of the fiscal year to date was issued by the Treasury Department to-day. The deficit for November is $1,212,780, and for the five months of the fiscal year, $15,869,327.

The receipts for November were $25,986,503 and the expenditures $27,199,283. As compared with November, 1894, the receipts for last month show a gain of nearly $6,000,000, while the expenditures were $1,250,000 less than for November, 1894.

For the five months of the current fiscal year the receipts were $141,279,116, which is $3,750,000 greater than for the corresponding five months of 1894. For the same period the expenditures were $157,148,443, or $2,700,000 less than for the corresponding five months of 1894.

The receipts for November were nearly $2,000,000 less than for October last and the expenditures $7,000,000 less, due to interest payments in October.

Customs receipts for the five months of this fiscal year were $12,000,000 greater than for the corresponding five months of 1894.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Miller has compiled the statement of collections of internal revenue for the four months of the current fiscal year. They aggregate $51,494,692, a decrease of $13,264,902 as compared with the corresponding four months of 1894. The principal sources of internal revenue were: Spirits, $26,877,637, a decrease of $14,417,013, (arising from the withdrawals in 1894 to evade the increased tax of 24 cents a gallon;) tobacco, $11,036,359, an increase of $658,915; fermented liquors, $12,964,612, an increase of $793,273; oleomargarine, $485,297, a decrease of $172,848, and miscellaneous, $130,786, a decrease of $127,319.

The receipts for October, 1895, were $13,750,213, against $6,714,575 in October, 1894.

The debt statement issued this afternoon shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during November, of $2,046,502.86. The interest-bearing debt increased $400,000, the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $495,500, and cash in the Treasury decreased $2,541,611.86.

The balances of the several classes of debt at the close of business Nov. 30 were: Interest-bearing debt, $747,361,960; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,676,180; debt bearing no interest, $376,845,857; total, $1,125,883,997.90.

The certificates and Treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury, outstanding at the end of the month, were $852,987,673, a decrease of $8,115,000; the total cash in the Treasury was $810,120,692.12; the gold reserve was $79,332,966; net cash balance, $98,072,420.62.

In the month there was a decrease in gold coin and bars of $13,792,803.60, the total at the close being $129,567,945.32. Of silver, there was a decrease of $918,397.07.

Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories $14,408,308.53, against $14,256,694.80 at the end of the preceding month.

The total coinage at the United States mints during November was 7,486,043 pieces, of the value of $7,170,269, of which 441,705 pieces were gold of the value of $6,916,309, the remainder being subsidiary silver and minor coin. This minor coin consisted of 6,380,000 one-cent pieces.

National bank-note circulation outstanding on Dec. 1 aggregated $213,871,196, an increase during November of $72,968, and since Dec. 1, 1894, of $7,277,086. The National bank circulation based on bonds focused up $190,469,526, an increase since Dec. 1, 1894, of $13,396,167.

BROOKLYN BOY KILLED BY A TRAIN

While Going to Visit His Father He Slipped and Fell.

William Gavin, eight years old, of 24 Weldon Street, Brooklyn, was killed by a fast express train on the Long Island Railroad at Atlantic Avenue and Logan Street at 6:30 o'clock last evening.

The boy was on his way to visit his father, who is an engineer at the Brooklyn Water Works, near the place where he was killed.

Two fast express trains were going in opposite directions as the boy attempted to cross the tracks. He slipped and fell, and was picked up by the cowcatcher and tossed into the space between the tracks. He was instantly killed. His skull, right arm, and right foot were fractured.

This is the fourth fatal accident that has occurred on the Atlantic Avenue road within three weeks.

Quaker Wisdom

"Two things are bad, too much and too little"
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Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

MR. GROUT NOT INVITED

Lively Meeting of the Regular Brooklyn Democratic Committee.

SIX TENTH WARD DELEGATES RESIGN

Ex-Sheriff Courtney as an Objector—Primaries to be Held Dec. 30—Interesting Resolutions Adopted.

Edward M. Grout, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, who was defeated by Frederick W. Wurster, it was expected, would be invited to address the Democratic General Committee at the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night, but the invitation was not extended. If Mr. Grout was in the vicinity, it was not known to the leaders.

The meeting demonstrated that there is a lack of harmony within the ranks. Ex-Sheriff John Courtney made himself conspicuous by constantly raising points of order, which William C. Beecher, who presided, constantly declared not well taken.

James J. Millard and five other delegates from the Tenth Ward resigned, as they claimed the primaries in that ward had been unfair.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee, moved that the primaries for the election of delegates to the General Committee of 1896 be held on Friday, Dec. 27.

A long debate ensued, as one of the delegates said this was in violation of the constitution, which stated that primaries must be held on the second Tuesday of December.

Mr. York tried to show that the Constitution gave the General Committee power to hold primaries at any time, but, as he was unable to find the section, he was howled down.

"Stand by your Constitution," yelled a delegate.

"There is something higher than a Constitution," retorted Mr. York.

"Not on your life," came the answer.

Ex-Sheriff Courtney moved that there be a general re-enrollment ten days before the primaries, but the motion was declared out of order.

After considerable argument, in which the supporters of the Constitution were told that they were right upon the point they had raised, but that the emergency had to be met, it was decided to hold the primaries on Monday evening, Dec. 30. The re-enrollment will take place on Dec. 20.

Ex-Sheriff Courtney said at the enrollments there should be a test as to whether the man who wanted to enroll his name had voted for Mr. Wurster.

"Let him swear that he didn't vote for Wurster," the ex-Sheriff said, "and we'll let him in.

"The time has come when it is no longer proper to take into this organization Goo Goos as against the manly, straightforward party near time to gauge all Democrats."

Democrat. Let us gauge them up. It's

"This is a Democratic city," Mr. York said. "The last election proved that. The election is past, and I do not believe in postmortems. Now is the time, that may be called the construction period of the party, to perfect our organization and make it what it ought to be.

"It is proper to take into our party every man who claims to be a Democrat, irrespective of what he was a month ago, and I, as one of the candidates for election, have a right to say this. There can only be one Democratic Party, and now is the time to build it up."

Ex-Sheriff Courtney moved to lay the whole matter on the table, but was induced, much against his will, to withdraw his motion and the original resolution was adopted.

The Treasurer reported that the receipts for the year amounted to $31,738, including $21,513 from the Campaign Committee, leaving a balance on hand of $2,400 after the bills had been paid.

Warden Patrick Hayes presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the General Committee appoint a committee of seven, consisting of one delegate from each Senatorial district in Kings County for the purpose of inquiring into the advisability and feasibility of organizing or adjusting the Democratic organization of Kings County on the basis of the plan known or termed as the Assembly-district plan, the election-district system, however, to continue as the unit of representation, either direct or indirect, said committee to report to the next meeting of this General Committee.

"I move it lie on the table," ex-Sheriff Courtney said.

Mr. Hayes attempted to speak and ex-Sheriff Courtney raised the point that Mr. Hayes was out of order, as a motion to lay on the table was not debatable.

Mr. York and others endeavored to secure Mr. Hayes an opportunity to support his motion.

Chairman Beecher declared the ex-Sheriff's point well taken. An appeal from the decision of the chair was taken and resulted against the Chairman.

Ex-Sheriff Courtney then denounced Warden Hayes for changing the decision of the Chair. The resolution was finally laid on the table until January.

Dr. Euton of the Sixth Ward offered the following:

Whereas, The Democracy of Kings County has recently fought a gallant fight against the usual enemy, and also against an unsual enemy, and has emerged from the conflict with the combined foes of true Democracy, leaving its principal opponent in possession of the field by a meagre and shabby majority, and

Whereas, Such undoubted success as could have been achieved by the nomination of harmony candidates was to be obtained only by the sacrifice of our political manhood, and

Whereas, By the sterling quality of our nominations and the independence of our attitude we commanded the respect of the people, therefore be it

Resolved, That in this result this organization sees such re-establishment of local belief in Jeffersonian principles, and confidence in the Kings County Democracy, as must surely lead to Democratic success in the near future, and the dissolution of factions and sterility.

Resolved, That, while acknowledging the necessity of leadership, we repudiate the collar of the serf, and once again extend to the people the assurance of our utter and complete political independence.

The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

The next meeting will be held Jan. 3.

Suicide of a Former West Pointer.

WAMEGO, Kan., Dec. 2.—The body of Albert Bittman, a former cadet at West Point, was found in the road near here this morning. Letters found in his pockets indicate suicide. He was the successful candidate in the First Congressional District for a West Point cadetship in 1893, and had passed his first year at that institution. He could not stand the severe strain, however, and resigned.

Chinaman Hurt by a Trolley Car.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 2.—Lee Lin, a Chinese laundryman, living at 324 Seventh Street, was struck by a trolley car of the Newark line at Newark Avenue and Brunswick Street to-day. He was severely injured, and was taken to the City Hospital. Lin is the first Chinaman hit by a trolley car in this city.

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AN ATTACK UPON THE COURTS

Congressional Bill Designed to Prevent "Persecution" of Labor Leaders Who Incite Strikers to Riot.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—The American Federation of Labor to-day made public the text of the bill to restrict the jurisdiction of courts of the United States in proceedings of contempt which it will present to Congress. The bill is an outgrowth of what organized labor calls the "persecution" of Eugene V. Debs and the other labor leaders who were engaged in the great railroad strike of last year. The bill, it is announced, was prepared by one of the ablest attorneys in the United States, but his name will not be made public. The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That the courts of the United States sitting as courts of equity shall not have jurisdiction to punish for contempt any person charged with the violation of any order or decree of courts whose acts in the premises constitute, arise out of, or are connected with, the commission of any offense indictable under the law of the United States or of the State in which the offensive act is committed, but in every such case the offense against the court shall be deemed merged in the greater offense against the States, or the United States, as the case may be.

The officers of the Federation also give out an elaborate explanation of the bill prepared by the attorney.

NOT HIS CHILD'S GUARDIAN

CHARLES S. CLARK REMOVED BY SURROGATE WELLER.

The Property Inherited from the Estate of F. P. James, the Banker, by the Boy's Mother.

JAMAICA, L. I., Dec. 2.—After many hearings, Surrogate A. N. Weller of Queens County has granted an application for the removal of Charles S. Clark as guardian of his infant son, P. J. S. Clark. The application was made by William A. Onderdonk of Hempstead, who had been appointed special guardian of the boy to look after his interests in an action brought by the executors of his mother's estate to compel his father to make an accounting to the Surrogate.

Charles S. Clark is a lawyer, with offices at 237 Broadway, New-York.

The boy's mother was a niece of the late F. P. James, who was senior member of the banking firm of F. P. James & Co. Mr. James died in 1884, leaving one-sixth of his estate, which was valued at $1,500,000, to Mrs. Clark. Mr. James's widow married Gen. Daniel Butterfield.

Mrs. Clark died shortly after she had received her share of the estate. Her will named her husband, her uncle, John A. Whitaker, and Thomas T. Rushmore of Hempstead, a friend, as executors.

She left three boys. By the provisions of her will one-half of her estate was to go to the boys, one-quarter to her husband, and the remainder to her mother, Mrs. Mary L. James.

Two of the children died on the same day of diphtheria, after their mother died, leaving their brother, F. P. J. Clark, as sole heir to one-half of their mother's estate, which was valued at $150,000. Mr. Clark was appointed guardian of his children in 1886.

The estate included the Rockingham apartment house, in New-York, and the house 400 Fifth Avenue, occupied by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

The provisions of the will prevented the sale of the property, but the father, Mr. Clark, desired to turn the real estate into cash. He found opposition to his plans in the two other executors, and could not carry them out.

The legal fight over the estate was started last May by Mr. Clark. He brought an action against the other executors, asking for an accounting and also applied for an order to compel them to sell real estate for which no offer had been received, and without apparent reason for its disposal.

The matter came up before Surrogate Weller, and after many hearings the Surrogate found that the accounting made by Whitaker and Rushmore was correct. He also denied the motion to compel them to consent to the sale of the property.

The decision of the Surrogate did not settle the matter. Whitaker and Rushmore called upon Clark for an accounting and subsequently applied for an order for his removal. The action was to compel him to render an accounting of all the money that had come to him since the death of his wife.

The application was granted by the Surrogate, who further instructed Clark that he must render an accounting each year. It was in this proceeding that Mr. Onderdonk was appointed special guardian of the boy.

The boy is fourteen years old, and had all along resided with his father, the latter having married again.

Clark fought hard against making an accounting to the Surrogate. He contended that at the time he made application to the Supreme Court for permission to procure a loan of $7,500 on the real estate he had rendered an accounting. That proceeding cost $678.41. The Surrogate ignored Clark's defense and directed him to produce the accounts without delay.

The examination showed that Clark had failed to account for certain moneys. He stated that beside the $5,000 a year allowed by the Supreme Court for the maintenance of the child, he had received only $738.16. This was refuted by Special Guardian Onderdonk, who produced checks for amounts that made a total of $2,317.12 Clark had received from the estate.

A second accounting was made. According to this statement $6,643.19 had been received by Clark, and of that sum, after footing up the amounts represented by 160 vouchers, was only a balance of $385.34.

Clark had made a charge of $1,800 for boarding his child, and there was another charge against his estate of one-third of the entire expense of the Clark household. When this was questioned Clark contended that on account of the boy's known wealth he was forced to live in much better style than he would have otherwise maintained.

Special Guardian Onderdonk objected to Clark's methods of keeping accounts, and especially to the charge of $1,900 for the boy's board. He stated that the father was in duty bound to provide for the boy.

Mr. Rushmore has been appointed guardian of the boy. The child has gone to live with Mr. Whitaker, his mother's uncle.

In his opinion Surrogate Weller says Clark has misappropriated the sum of $2,290.40. He lectures Clark for making the charge for his son's board, and inclines to the belief that the charge of $1,900 thus made was an afterthought, to cover a deficiency. The Surrogate says the boy was entitled to his living from his father, and that he would not tolerate the claim. A paragraph of the opinion says:

The guardian also sold certain silverware belonging to the infant for the sum of $152.10. He applied to me some time before the accounting for permission to sell the silverware. On such application he claimed that it was worth $1,000. The difference between the amount claimed by him in his application and the actual amount received shows that he must have sacrificed it in order to get the money in his hands. If the silverware was worth $1,000 he could have gotten more than $150 for it in the pawnbroker's shop.

The Surrogate assumed that the silverware, which was an heirloom from the James estate, was worth $500, and he charged Clark with $347.90, the difference between that sum and the price for which it was sold.

There are other charges which bring the total deficiency up to nearly $2,500. In concluding his opinion the surrogate says:

"I am entirely dissatisfied with the guardian in relation to the estate. Instead of conserving and trying to protect it, as a father should, he seems to have been endeavoring to dissipate the estate in every possible, conceivable way."

Clark is the man who recently had trouble with the Seventy-first Regiment, of which he is a member, over his alleged overcharges for services rendered as editor of its journal.

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS

Warner Miller Says It Should Take a More Active Part.

NO NOBLER FIELD OF WORK

A Sympathetic Audience at the Dinner of the Presbyterian Union —Rev. Dr. Booth's Address —Those Present.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller of Herkimer established confidential relations last evening with the Presbyterian Union of New-York on the occasion of the union's annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick. He told the members all about the American Sabbath, the position of the Church in politics, or what its position ought to be, and a great many other things of interest and public importance.

Mr. Miller was very warmly greeted by the ladies and gentlemen who crowded the great banqueting hall. When he began his address and when he closed it there was a storm of applause, and several times he was interrupted in the middle of a sentence when he said something that pleased his auditors particularly. Mr. William N. Crane, who presided, in introducing Mr. Miller, said:

"We used to hear of our distinguished guest as being outside the breastworks, but since the last election it seems to be conceded all around that he is well inside."

Mr. Miller smiled amiably, and then he gave his hearers a discourse of fifteen minutes that had more theology in it than the combined addresses of all the other speakers, though they were all regularly licensed ministers. Among other things, Mr. Miller said:

"We have heard with pain and sorrow of the tens of thousands of Christians who have been massacred while Christian Europe stood idly by, doing nothing to prevent the dreadful murders. Our sympathies ought always to go out to the oppressed, but in this case there is a particular call on them, and we should not let the occasion pass without going on record.

"Here in America the Church has civil as well as religious liberty. It is our boast that Church and State are entirely separated. This is, no doubt, very fine, but sometimes it seems to me that we carry this idea too far, that the Church abstains too much from exercising proper and wholesome influence in public affairs.

"The conditions that exist in many of our municipalities and even in the government of some of our States and even in sections of our Federal Government show this pretty clearly. The Churches during the last quarter of a century have failed to exercise that control over the people in public matters that they should have exercised. This influence should be exerted by the Churches through the membership, the ministry, and the Church press. It is a wholesome sign when the influence makes itself felt.

"I know no better example of this than the result achieved here last year in local politics. Then the Churches were united for good government, and the forces of corruption were united. This year the union for good was disrupted, the Churches failed to do their work, and this great city of the forces of immorality triumphed. Fortunately, it was different in the State outside of the city.

"If the churches would only use the power in public affairs that they might, the time would soon come when it could no longer be said that a gentleman has no business in politics. Next to the service of God, there can be no higher, nobler service than the service of the public. The science of government represents the best results of human knowledge, and politics would be so purified that the greatest intellects might be brought to the service of the people. The churches should lay aside their differences and act together for the best interests of the Republic.

"It has been said that the safety of the Republic lies in the education of the people. This is true to a certain extent. Schools and colleges are splendid institutions, and will aid largely in the conservation of our Government, but, stripped of moral and religious teaching, mere secular education can give us no absolute assurance of the maintenance of the Republic."

The other speakers of the evening were the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, pastor of Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church and Moderator of the General Assembly; the Rev. Dr. John E. Bushnell of Phillips Memorial Church; the Rev. A. H. Evans of the West Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Sage Mackay of the North Reformed Church of Newark.

There are few banquets in this city where the guests have such enjoyable times as do the ladies and gentlemen who meet at these annual dinners of the Presbyterian Union, and last evening's dinner was exceptionally bright. There were over 300 persons present.

Among the members and guests present were the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Col. A. P. Ketchum, Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White, the Rev. A. McLean, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Afterbury, S. S. Marples, the Rev. Dr. H. M

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Faust—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Denise—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sidewalks of New-York—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—The Story of Rodion the Student—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bowery Girl—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00, 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Year One—8:30.
TIFFANY'S STUDIOS—Industrial Art Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	36	47	44
6 A. M.	35	54	52
9 A. M.	36	54	54
12 M.	36	52	55
4 P. M.	38	56	56
6 P. M.	38	52	54
9 P. M.	40	49	50
12 P. M.	39	39	42

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....50.87
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....51.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....37.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....40.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 3, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A DISAGREEMENT ABOUT THE TARIFF POLICY.

We notice that the policy set forth by Speaker REED in his address to the Republican caucus is not approved by The New-York Tribune, and is distasteful also, we presume, to the numerous devotees of McKinleyism whom that journal represents. Our neighbor does not appear to have been prepared for so large a dose of common sense. On the 27th ult., three days before the caucus, The Tribune, with kind regard for the convenience of Mr. REED and his associates, was moved to formulate for them a policy, and even consented to frame and publish the tariff bill which they should pass before Jan. 1. This bill, as we have shown, provided for the re-enactment of the most objectionable parts of the McKinley tariff, without the change of a word or a letter. This legislation, our neighbor pointed out, should be accomplished in the first four weeks of the session, a short period during which there are few working days, owing to the holiday recess and the time consumed by organization and other preliminary action.

Having ascertained that some Republican Congressmen desired to hear and consider the President's message before proceeding to radical legislation, The Tribune, on the 1st inst., became quite excited and almost hysterical. We quote from its remarks:

"The country has not elected Republican Congressmen to sit on President CLEVELAND's doorstep and wait his pleasure, but to tell him what the people want and mean to have. * * * Possibly Mr. REED and his associates in the House are that kind of statesmen, but it has not generally been suspected. * * * The man who says that nothing should be done because Mr. CLEVELAND is still President betrays the fact that he has drifted far away from belief in self-government into the stagnant and stifling region of Cuckooism. * * * They [the Republican Congressmen] have the best reason in the world to put all appropriation bills on the table, there to lie until they find out what revenue the President will consent to have the Government raise."

In other words, The Tribune instructed the Republican majority that it should pass immediately, in the first four weeks of the session, a bill re-enacting the worst parts of the McKinley tariff, and then attempt to coerce the President by withholding all appropriation bills for the support of the Government!

This was published after the caucus, and after Speaker REED had indicated his policy in the following words:

"History will accord us praise for what we did in the Fifty-first Congress, and it may accord us its praise in this for what we do not do. We have unfortunately a divided Government, which usually leads to small results.

"But there are times when rest is as health-giving as exercise. We must not forget our first and greatest duty is to do all we can to restore confidence to business, and that we must avoid all business legislation except in the direction of improving business. Rather than run risks, we can afford to wait until well-matured plans give us assurances of permanent benefit. Crude and hasty legislation is above all things to be shunned."

The sharp disagreement between the Speaker and our neighbor, the leading organ of McKinley Republicans, will easily be perceived. Mr. REED's remarks about the healthful effect of "rest," the obstacles presented by "a divided Government," the duty of Congress with respect to the business of the country, and the avoidance of "hasty" legislation, "above all things," were by no means acceptable to the journal which had urged the re-enactment of the worst parts of the McKinley tariff before the holiday recess, and the coercion of Mr. CLEVELAND by holding back the general appropriations. It was almost ready to call Mr. REED a "cuckoo," although it had, a few days earlier, bespattered him with most fulsome adulation.

The Tribune resumed on yesterday its efforts to shape the policy of the House, but its excitement was somewhat less intense. Soft words were added to its instructions. Members were informed that it did not "distrust their wisdom and discretion" and had divested itself of ambition "to direct their deliberations." But it reminded them that its policy was unquestionably the one that should be pursued. They must "do business," and must understand that "it is not a time for timid counsels or hesitation." Leaders must not "hesitate and shuffle." They must not—and here Mr. REED was jabbed again—be "detained by considerations of the possible effect upon the Presidential contest of 1896." They should do their duty "conscientiously and courageously," and that duty, of course, was again defined as requiring the prompt enactment of the tariff measures which The Tribune had prepared, measures which have, we are sure, the warm approval of Gov. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

We have set forth this interesting disagreement because each of the disagreeing parties appears to represent a considerable force in the Republican organization, and because the record thus preserved may hereafter throw some light upon political movements of importance. At present Mr. REED seems to have the upper hand, but there are other days coming.

A CONDITION, NOT A THEORY.

The City Vigilance League is behind the times. It has asked two or three hundred good and bad men in this community to inform it whether they "consider it promotive of the best interests of our city that its Government should be administered and its administration selected with regard to National issues." This, the committee of the League declares, "is becoming more and more a burning question."

The question is not burning. It has burned out. Ten years' discussion of it convinced the majority of reasonable minds that the business of governing this city ought to be carried on without regard to State or National politics. To the extent of its powers the Constitutional Convention of 1894 gave the sanction of organic law to the principle by providing that city officers shall be elected in years when no State or National officers are to be chosen.

In soliciting opinions the City Vigilance League wastes its time and wearies unoffending citizens. It is no longer a question of opinion, or of theory, but of practice. The League need have written but one letter, and that to Mayor STRONG. He was elected to apply the principle about which the League now asks its silly question. He promised non-partisanship, and he has kept that promise in but a single instance. He now publicly ridicules municipal non-partisans as men of "no characteristics."

Possibly he broke his promises through ignorance and weakness rather than with wicked intent, but he is confessedly a partisan Mayor, and demonstrably a disappointment and a failure. In most substantial respects his administration is not visibly better than Tammany administration.

Dr. PARKHURST and the enthusiastic but ill-informed young chaps of his League ought to direct the fire of their correspondence upon the Mayor. Gen. COLLIS might be put on their list, perhaps, although we doubt whether they will make much out of him. But thousands of believers in the non-partisan principle would like to hear what Mayor STRONG has to say for himself.

TRIFLING WITH JUSTICE.

From the time when the counsel on one side of PETER DE LACY's litigation against himself threw up his brief, the decision yesterday announced in that litigation was foreseen. The attempt was made to show that a horse race might possibly be conducted under the letter of the existing racing law which should nevertheless be in violation of the Constitution of the State as amended last Winter. In order to make such a case, it was necessary, however, not to take any race conducted under the authority of the Racing Association, for no such race would supply the necessary conditions. It was necessary to run an unauthorized race, so as to make out a case of unconstitutionality against the law, such as has not been made out, and presumably could not be made out, on any race conducted under the auspices of the Racing Association. Accordingly a race was devised which was in reality no race at all, but which was pointedly described by Judge VAN HOESEN as "a non-competitive perambulation of the track by hacks."

Of course, this is the end of the malicious and collusive litigation of DE LACY, which has for its object merely the annoyance of persons whose object is to make horse racing so reputable that he cannot do any business in it nor derive any profit from it. He has succeeded in convincing a Justice of the Common Pleas that a horse race might be run in accordance with the existing law which would be in conflict with the Constitution. But he has not succeeded, nor is he in the least likely to succeed, in showing that any such race has been run under the auspices of the State Racing Association. In order to make out a case against the constitutionality of the law, he was obliged to resort to "a non-competitive perambulation of the track by hacks." But now that it is proved that his litigation was collusive and fraudulent, the whole record is expunged from the beginning and the opinion which a Justice of the Common Pleas was inveigled into making on a "moot case" concocted in behalf of DE LACY simply falls to the ground in the absence of any real litigation to which it is applicable.

This is all very well, so far as it goes. But it may be questioned whether it has as yet gone far enough. It may be questioned whether pretended suitors or pretended "counsel" can with impunity trifle with the administration of justice by attempting to convert it into an instrument for wreaking their private revenges, or, what seems to have been also a motive in this "litigation," for the levy of actual blackmail. The counsel for one side of the "litigation" saved himself, so soon as the collusive character of the operation became evident to him, by throwing up his retainer and abandoning the case. But in order to deceive a court into pronouncing upon moot cases an extensive conspiracy is necessary, with a considerable number of plotters. It may be, of course, that DE LACY did not let his right hand know what his left hand was doing, and that his opposing "counsel" did not know what he was "up to," until it was revealed in court. In that case they also are not to be punished or blamed. But that is scarcely a state of things to be assumed without investigation. Possibly investigation might establish that it was only DE LACY himself who was guilty of playing tricks on the court, and that his various lawyers are innocent of the offense of defrauding the court of which they are officers. The fact remains that the court has been trifled with, and that nobody has thus far been punished for trifling with it. It is to be assumed that the court will take proper measures to protect its own dignity and to punish whoever may have been engaged in infractions of the same.

"PUTTING ON THE SCREWS."

The President of the Board of Police is at present engaged in a crusade which cannot very well commend itself to adult males. When he undertook to close the saloons on Sunday, although that action was sure to produce a violent and formidable opposition to him and to the party that was supposed to be responsible for him, it was yet defensible and commendable, upon the grounds, first, that it was the law that the saloons should be closed, and, secondly, that, although this law had been passed without consideration of the conditions of this city, or else had been intended to be operated by a system of "dispensations," yet the adaptation of it to the conditions and the granting of dispensations had been made one of the chief means for the demoralization of the police force, which the business of the new Commissioners was especially to moralize.

So far, so good. If the police had enforced the Sunday ordinances without fear or favor from the beginning, upon the ground that these ordinances are part of the law, which their business was to enforce, there would have been nothing to be said. But Mr. ROOSEVELT has deprived himself of this defense. In his speech in Boston, a week before our municipal election, he said: "I have got the screws on pretty tight now, but if we get whipped I shall take another twist."

Well, "we" were "whipped," and everybody knows that the whipping occurred in consequence of the putting on of the "screws" by Mr. ROOSEVELT. It is true that he has since given them "another twist." He has done this, as he himself announced, out of animosity and revenge against a majority of the voters of the City of New-York. He is making it dangerous to sell 5 cents' worth of cheese or 5 cents' worth of violets on Sunday, but he does not and, indeed, cannot prevent the sale on Sunday of 5 cents' worth of printed matter, which, in some cases, tends directly to demoralize, vulgarize, and vitiate the purchaser.

This method of enforcing the laws does not seem at all "grown up." Nobody can defend it, except upon the ground that the police force is doing its duty without fear or favor. But that ground the President of the Police Board has cut from under his feet, because he announced beforehand that, if his efforts should lose the election for his party, he would enforce the law for the express purpose of annoying the majority of the electors. The crusade against the vendors of flowers and delicatessen tends powerfully to confirm the theory of the President of the Board of Police which has been publicly put forward by Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER.

RECORDER GOFF'S PREDICAMENT.

It will not be a matter of surprise to those who have followed the reports of the Langerman trial that Recorder GOFF should have shown signs of mental discomfort and even of distress when yesterday he was forced to discharge the prisoner whom he had called before him for sentence. Whatever may be the fact—and that is known only to the jurors and to the Recorder, and possibly not clearly known to him—the impression in the public mind was very strong that the verdict of guilty was largely due to the course of the Court upon the trial and to the charge to the jury. There was an equally strong impression in the public mind that the accusation brought by the complainant was not credible on the testimony as it was reported, interpreted by that average result of experience and observation which is called common sense, and which is sometimes more trustworthy than even judicial wisdom. The Recorder in his charge may have confined himself strictly within the lines of duty defined by law and precedent. Of that we do not pretend to judge. He may have exercised no more than the discretion which belonged to him. We have not had the perusal of a complete and exact copy of his charge. But the charge, as published, connected with his reported utterances during the trial, and in the light of his remarks yesterday, justifies the statement that the minds of the jury may have been, and probably were, strongly influenced by what appeared to be the feeling of the Judge.

So far as the character of the crime attributed to LANGERMAN is concerned and the details of the testimony, they form an extremely unpleasant subject for public discussion. We can say, however, and we trust with entire propriety, that the offense of criminal assault is not so common as that of false accusation from motives of interest or spite. It is quite natural that a Judge when trying a charge of crime should consider the relations of that crime to society, but it is obvious that he is in danger of serious error if he emphasizes one set of relations and ignores others. He runs even graver risks when he conveys to the jury an impression that an accused person is a monster and that the accuser is his innocent victim. And when it turns out, if happily it shall in time, that the accused, wicked though he be, is not guilty of the crime charged, and that the accuser, whatever may be her misfortune or however pitiable her fate, is a perjurer, the Judge who has taken the course to which we have referred may well be distressed. He might even honestly feel humiliated. Nor can we see that he makes his situation any more defensible by severe denunciation of the accused, though the denunciation may fall short of that person's deserts. In such a case it might be an insult to a superior order of beings to call the defendant a beast. To declare that fact in burning rhetoric does not, perhaps, entirely restore Recorder GOFF's credit in the account which the public keeps with its Judges.

We confess that, in some respects, we regret the confession of the AUB girl. We had felt a strong desire that this case should go to the higher courts. We wished that the exceptions which we assume would have been taken to the Recorder's charge and his course on the trial should be reviewed calmly and deliberately by Judges of longer experience and less susceptibility to excitement, who, moreover, would be removed from the influence excited by the personality of the accuser and the accused. We felt that the probable effect of the trial in certain regards upon a society like that of this great city, in which—as we have intimated—blackmail is a more common offense than criminal assault, might be very unfortunate. The fact that the outcome of the trial is reversed by the curious confession of the accuser may not entirely prevent the effect feared. It will still remain a plausible inference for creatures with more lasting nerve than has the AUB girl that a plot such as hers, conceived perhaps from worse motives, may find certain chances of success in a court conducted as the Recorder's court was conducted up to Friday last. At least, with such creatures, the fatal confession can be avoided. If there had been no confession in this instance the plot would have succeeded. We should have preferred that it fail through a new trial ordered on the ground—if that were found sufficient—of the errors of the trial Judge. Such an outcome would have been a real protection to the community against the danger to which the course of the Recorder may have given rise.

MR. ECKELS'S REPORT.

The recommendations of the Controller of the Currency are not the less entitled to respect because all the more important of them have repeatedly been made. The two of the greatest importance are that the banks should be permitted to issue currency to the full par value of the bonds deposited as security, and that the present tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent. There is absolutely not a shadow of real reason why both these measures should not be carried out, and there is not a man in either house of Congress with sufficient knowledge of business to keep a pocket check book who does not know that the measures are perfectly sound. They have been recommended now year after year for at least a score of years, by Controllers and Secretaries of each party. The arguments for them have never been refuted and have never seriously been questioned. Yet they have been stubbornly ignored. It is possible that in this Congress, with the peculiar conditions of party strength, they may be listened to.

One recommendation made by Mr. ECKELS is original, and strikes us as particularly sensible. It is as follows:

"That upon a day in each year, to be designated by the Controller, the Directors of National banks shall be required to make an examination of the affairs of the banks and submit to the Controller a report thereon upon blanks to be furnished for such purpose."

The purpose of this simple proposition is to secure in the Directors of each bank that knowledge of its condition which, in the cases—not numerous, it is true—of trouble, they are uniformly found not to possess. It is doubtless the fact that in the great body of cases the investigation here provided for would not be required, but all such rules are made to meet exceptions, and to guard against the consequences of them.

What Mr. ECKELS says of the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes is perfectly sound and in complete harmony with the policy of the Administration.

CLEARLY A NUISANCE.

For some time an Inspector of the State Board of Health has been trying to ascertain the origin of a very disagreeable odor which frequently pervades the air in that part of Brooklyn known as the Heights, and at last accounts he had not been successful. The truth is, we think, that the odor—like that of which Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN complained to the State Board a few days ago—comes from the oil refineries. To old residents on the Heights the odor about which complaint is now made presents no characteristics differing from those of the odor which has afflicted the same neighborhood intermittently for many years, and which originated in the oil refineries, except that it is now somewhat more offensive and nauseating.

Mr. GREEN complains of a stench which "very often, almost daily and nightly, comes from across the East River and permeates the inmost recesses of dwellings of the east side of New-York." The odor about which complaint is made in Brooklyn is of the same kind, but it commonly proceeds, we think, not from refineries on the Long Island side of East River, but from other similar refineries which can easily be found by the Inspector. There is nothing novel about it, however, except that its disagreeable quality has recently been emphasized or intensified. This nuisance, whether in New-York or in Brooklyn, should be abated.

Col. WARING's men are indeed beautiful in their white duck suits, and no gentleman's landscape is complete without two or three of these ornaments scattered over it, here and there; but when Col. WARING's men put on their new sou'westers and oilskins, as they did yesterday, then are they truly visions of grace and loveliness, enlivening the moist gray pavements with patches of yellow so warm and vivid that to call them human sunbeams is not exaggeration at all, but only humble appreciation. It makes the beholder wish it would rain all the time, so that he could constantly be reminded of lobster à la Newburg, prepared on a scale so magnificent as to rival the later glories of ancient Rome itself.

When a party, newly come into power, deliberately adopts the policy of letting well enough alone, it obviously indorses the acts of its predecessor.

Everybody has known for years that the lamps in the elevated cars were ranked by experts as a little better than the worst tallow candles and a little worse than the best of them, so far as light-giving power went, and that their very existence is an insult to the public, an arraignment for malfeasance of the road's managers, a constant menace to the eyesight of passengers, and utterly incompatible with either comfort or decency. All that has been said a good many times, and never denied or remedied. Now it appears that not only are the lamps atrocious, but that the oil with which they are supplied is of a grade so low that the law of this State expressly forbids its use by any vehicle employed for transferring human beings from one place to another. In other words, the Manhattan Directors, instead of simply defying public sentiment and violating public rights, have been both violating and defying the Penal Code. Instead of using oil which must be heated to 300 degrees before it takes fire, as that code orders under a penalty of $300 fine or six months' imprisonment for each offense, a much cheaper oil is provided, an oil that is inflammable at 150 degrees. Perhaps the District Attorney, the Bureau of Combustibles, or the Board of Health will proceed to do something about this matter, now that it has been brought to their attention.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA

Lola Beeth, a Vienna Soprano, Makes Her First Appearance Here as Elsa.

It is not an easy thing to say anything about a performance of Wagner's most mellifluous music drama, "Lohengrin," at the Metropolitan Opera House, in these days. It was sung more than a dozen times last season, and most of the artists concerned in last night's performance were heard pretty frequently. A good deal might be done for "Lohengrin" by careful and sympathetic stage management, but that is hardly to be expected under the direction of Mr. Parry, whose education in "Lohengrin" was received in the days of the Mapleson management. The pleasure of a Metropolitan Opera House audience is derived from the beautiful singing of the principals and from Mr. Seidl's sympathetic development of the climaxes. The audience last night was not so large as the performance deserved, but it was prolific in its applause.

Messrs. Abbey & Grau have so large a company that they can almost always provide some novelty in the way of a change of cast. Last night Lola Beeth, a soprano who has sung in Berlin and Paris and has recently been a member of the Vienna company, made her first appearance here, singing Elsa. She was so painfully nervous that it would be unfair to pronounce a final judgment upon her ability to-day. Her voice last night appeared to be one of good quality and power, but it was not at all well used. The attack was forced nearly all the time, the placing of the tones in the lower register was very faulty, and there was an excessive vibrato. All of these faults may have been caused, or, at any rate, much exaggerated, by nervousness, and they may be much less prominent in future performances. One excellent feature of her singing was that she was always in tune. She looked well, but her acting was conventional. It was said that she had not sung the part before in Italian.

M. Jean de Reszke was once again a most knightly Lohengrin, and sang the music in his most beautiful, cantabile style. M. Edouard de Reszke, as King Henry, sang the music as he has always sung it, with massive power and dignity. Mme. Mantelli was intensely dramatic as Ortrud, and Signor Ancona was earnest and generally tuneful as Telramund. Signor de Vaschetti sang the Herald conscientiously. Mr. Seidl conducted, as he always does, with power and sympathy.

OCCUPANTS OF THE BOXES.

Many Handsome Gowns Worn by Society Women.

Among the society men and women in the parterre and grand tier boxes, the omnibus box, the orchestra stalls, and other parts of the Metropolitan Opera House last night were Mrs. William Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Woodling, Mrs. S. C. Harriot, Miss Florence Harriot, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burden, Miss Marie W. Wadsworth, Mrs. M. Augustus Field, Miss Mary Field, Miss Lillie P. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Susan White, Albert Morris-Bagby, Miss Breese, Jefferson M. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Wooley, Miss Lamont, H. C. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Lester T. White, E. C. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Miss Estelle Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pearsall Field, Gen. Daniel Sickels.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver von Kroh, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Bond, the Misses Bond, Miss Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Richard Peters, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gerlach, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Goelet, Heber R. Bishop, Miss Little, Miss Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. James J. L. White, Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Miss Fannie Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Husted, Miss Husted, Augustus Bradhurst Field.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. Vernon Brown, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan, N. Lester Mullen, Reginald Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic N. Thomas, Miss Henderson, Edward Wells, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Miss Dumont, Mr. and Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace J. Wood, Miss Wood, Francis T. F. Pugsley, Mrs. Jefferson Coddington, Mercer Pell, Carlisle Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Hunter and the Misses Hunter, Frank W. Savin, Jr., Miss Josephine Savin, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Worthington.

As usual, there were many handsome costumes worn by the women.

FISHING PRIVILEGES SUSPENDED

Canada Will No Longer Extend Courtesies to Americans.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 2.—A proclamation has been issued by the Government declaring Section 14 of the Washington Treaty Act of 1888 no longer in force.

This section gave United States fishermen certain privileges in Canadian waters pending the adoption of the fisheries treaty negotiated in Washington. By paying a license of $1.50 a ton, fishermen were allowed to purchase bait and supplies in Canadian ports, and also to transship their catch and crews.

The treaty was rejected at Washington, but the modus vivendi was retained in force as an act of courtesy by Canada until the present, fully five years beyond the time for which it was promised.

Democratic Club Election.

The Democratic Club held its annual election of officers at the clubhouse, 617 Fifth Avenue, last night.

The result was: President—Roswell P. Flower; Vice President—Edward F. O'Dwyer; Secretary—James A. Briggs; Treasurer—Sidney D. Freshman; John Fox, Perry Belmont, Robert B. Roosevelt, T. E. Crimmins, members of the Board of Governors, terms to expire in 1898; Charles W. Ridgway and George T. Davidson, members of the Board of Governors, terms to expire in 1898.

THE JUDICIARY ASSIGNMENTS

A Member of the Bar Criticises the New Order of Things.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

May I have, in fairness to the other side of the question, the hospitality of your columns for a respectful protest against the action of the new appellate court in its treatment of the Superior and the Common Pleas Court Judges?

I have been surprised at the unanimity of approval with which the matter has been received by the entire press. But I attribute that to the fact that the theory which was advanced in justification of it is unquestionably sound. In its application that beneficent theory has, doubtless unintentionally, put needless indignity upon worthy Judges and faithful public servants, and it is due to the community which has honored them that this should be made clear.

In the first place, conceding that it is desirable that the work of the seventeen Judges should be classified, it is hard to understand why Judges of such experience and eminent fitness for equity work as, e. g., Chief Justice Daly or Judge Freedman, should be passed over in favor of men who have yet to establish a reputation for such judicial labors. Judge MacLean, able a lawyer as he unquestionably is, cannot today presume to claim the qualifications of some of the Superior and Common Pleas Judges, whatever distinction he may hereafter achieve in that direction. And Judge Smyth's qualifications (if there is to be any consistency in the matter) are precisely those which would make him a splendid common-law trial Judge, and not a Chancellor; he, too, has had no judicial experience in chancery law.

In the second place it is hard to understand why these "trial" Justices should be barred from service at Chambers, (in Part II.,) even if it is wise to divide the bench into "equity" and "law" divisions. The work at Chambers, involving ex-parte applications, supplementary proceedings, naturalization, general assignment matters, issuance of attachments and orders of arrest, &c., is not at all purely equity work; it becomes that only when it goes into Part I., on contests. Is it because of the little patronage involved in the work that they are excluded from it?

That purely personal considerations must have entered into the disposition of the matter further appears from the fact that the appellate court has made a rule to the effect that any Chambers order granted by any of these Judges shall be disregarded. I wonder how long before a Choate or a Parsons will step forward to smash this rule, as an attempt to nullify the Constitution and the Code!

It is expressly provided that every Supreme Court Judge may sign any "Judge's" order (such as for the publication of a summons, for the examination of a party, for a subpoenae, for an order of arrest, &c.) And while it has been the general practice that such applications shall in all instances be referred to the Judge then holding Chambers, no one has ever questioned the prerogative of any Judge to grant these applications. And though it is true that the contrary practice has in the past been sometimes abused, it is equally true that cases frequently arise when it is impracticable to reach the one Judge who is at the time assigned to that work. The point I make is, that this rule is an indignity upon worthy and blameless men, and that, had the scheme been sincere, it would have been better to trust to the dignity and self-respect of these Judges, who would hardly care to exercise a function (though their constitutional right) which would have antagonized the rest of the bench and have been inconsistent with the whole scheme of judicial labor.

In another particular has offense been given to these Judges. Heretofore one of the Judges assigned to jury terms has always, on Saturdays, called a calendar of jury causes for assignment to trial during the succeeding week. Even this trifling privilege is taken from these promoted Judges; and they are made mere referees, to grind out trials from Jan. 1 to Jan. 1, of the cases sent to them one at a time. I do not know that these Judges complain about this, but it looks significant of the whole scheme; and it would almost seem that there was a deliberate intent to disparage these men and to discriminate against them; even to the extent of depriving them from all possibility of patronage or discretion.

It is no wonder that Chief Justice Van Brunt refused to be a party to it; in fact, that jurist's refusal to join in the assignments is their worst condemnation.

And so human, after all, are these Appellate Justices that, while handing you herewith my card, I must beg you to let this letter appear as coming from

SEMPER FIDELIS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1895.

SINGING, OR DECLAMATION?

A Plea for the Happy Mean Between Germans Who Can't Sing and Italians Who Can't Act.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Although I am an amateur, I have been for many years a devotee of music and have had opportunity of hearing many of the first vocal artists of this (and, I may say, of a past) generation, from Sontag to Melba, and from Mario to De Reszke. The result of my observation and experience I will, with your kind permission, endeavor to embody in the following brief remarks:

I think there is nothing more patent to the lover and the unprejudiced critic of music than the fact that, as a rule, the Germans cannot sing. The later works of Wagner do not require for their interpretation artists skilled in the divine art of bel canto, but those practiced in musical declamation, (a very different thing,) and who combine with it a superior knowledge of the art of acting. With modern operas of the German school, the orchestra is predominant, the voice alone a mere auxiliary, but I acknowledge this is not altogether so when the voice and the acting are considered in conjunction.

Now, I fancy there are, in these days, but few musicians, be they amateur or professional, but will acknowledge that, in a general sense, the Germans lead the world in music, both as to their composers and perhaps, (instrumental) executants, but as vocalists pure and simple they are immensely inferior to Italians or those who have been taught to sing in the Italian school. Perhaps a great deal of what appears to be musical declamation in Wagner's operas might appear quite differently if sung by artists educated in this school, and who had (feminine) something besides a cat-like note in their voices, or (masculine) a roughness and inflexibility inconsistent with the production of agreeable tones. The voice! the voice! For Heaven's sake, let us have the voice!

Now I think some such ideas as these must have actuated the musical critic of THE TIMES (the best in the country) in writing some weeks (or was it months?) ago, an article wherein he advocated the production of German opera with the aid of Italian artists or those educated in the art of the bel canto, not necessarily Italians—they may be Poles, Spaniards, or Europeans of countries other than France or Germany—who know how to act. When this consummation is effected, Wagner and other great composers of his school will receive a more efficient interpretation than heretofore.

OLD STAGER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1895.

**Gardner, or Gardi

SPAIN'S NOVEL VICTORIES

Confidence of Planters in Central Sugar District Announced.

LAS VILLAS EXPECTS A FULL CROP

Julio Sanguilly Imprisoned for Life at Hard Labor—Vegal's Rebel Band Opposes the Guerrillas.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The victories of Gens. Luque and Oliver are bearing fruit already. In the central sugar district confidence has returned. Five large plantations—Pertugalete, Iesafita, San Francisco, Paula, and Santa Catalina—are grinding cane. Thirteen estates reported that they would commence the usual sugar harvest to-day.

In the rich and fertile Province of Santa Clara, known here as Las Villas, nearly all are ready for grinding, and a full crop will be harvested. The advent of work and peace in that department has been hailed with joy by all.

Julio Sanguilly, who claims to be an American citizen, and who has been on trial here on the charge of aiding and abetting the rebellion, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

MANZANILLO, Nov. 21.—The guerrillas of Vicuna, forty in number, had an engagement with Juan Vega's rebel party, 2,000 strong, Nov. 19. The rebels had concealed themselves in a place called Sabana, between Vicuna and Molia Luna, and had their sentinels stationed among the trees along the road, to prevent any one from passing who might carry the news of their presence to the neighboring villages.

When the guerrillas appeared, the insurgents rushed out and attacked their van guard with machetes. A desperate struggle ensued, the guerrillas being compelled to retreat to Vicuna. The Spaniards lost twenty-three killed or wounded. The rebels had one killed and five wounded.

PUBLIC CONSISTORY IN ROME.

Austrian Ambassador the Only Diplomat Who Was Not Present.

ROME, Dec. 2.—The Pope held a public consistory to-day which was attended by all the diplomats accredited to the Vatican except the Austrian Ambassador. His absence is attributed to a tension of his relations with the Vatican.

The official announcement of the following appointment of Bishops was made: The Rev. Father Mostyn, Vicar Apostolic of Wales; the Rev. Father MacNeil, Vicar of Newfoundland; the Rev. Father Pereira, Coadjutor Bishop of Nicaragua, and the Right Rev. Mgr. John M. Farley, Coadjutor Bishop of New-York.

Crowds gathered in the Vatican early this morning. The Papal procession into the Sala Regia began at 9 o'clock. First came the Swiss Guard, followed by the Noble Guard and the Papal choir. Immediately following was the Pope, carried in the Sedia Gestatoria.

The Pope was followed by Cardinals, Bishops, and members of the Papal Court. The services were short. Newly appointed Cardinals kissed the foot and hand of the Pope and received the apostolic embrace and the red hat.

VIENNA'S ANTI-SEMITIC MOBS.

Twice Dispersed by the Police and a Lueger Meeting Prevented.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—It was announced a few days ago that an anti-Semite meeting would be held to-day in the Prater, the great park of Vienna. The feeling growing out of the election of Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader in the Reischrath, as Burgomaster of Vienna, and his subsequent rejection by the Emperor, has not died out, and enormous crowds of Jew haters, sympathizers of Dr. Lueger, and the usual mob element of the city went to the Prater to take part in the projected meeting.

The police had received instructions not to permit the holding of the meeting, and they without much difficulty dispersed the crowd, giving as the ground of their action that the people were impeding traffic. A little later the crowd reassembled, and again the police dispersed it, but this time the crowd was not so good-natured, and many offensive epithets were hurled at the police, but there were no overt acts of violence.

After being driven out of the park for the second time, a crowd of 2,000 persons, many of whom were well-dressed women, paraded through Praterstrasse, insulting and threatening passers-by and other persons in the cafés and shops whom they regarded as being Hebrews. The police finally scattered the paraders, after arresting the male leaders of the demonstration.

SIMPLE REICHSTAG CEREMONY.

Emperor Will Not Be Present, and the Session Is to be Brief.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The ceremony of opening the session of the Reichstag to-morrow will be unusually simple. As the Emperor will not be present, the throne will not be uncovered, nor will the officials of the Court, the Prussian Princes, or the Generals and other high military officials attend, as is customary.

The members of the Bundesrath, the Imperial Ministers, and the Secretaries of State will walk into the Chamber informally, and the Chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, will read the Emperor's speech, standing upon the first step of the throne. Only a few of the members of the diplomatic staff are likely to be present, owing to the brevity of the session, which will last only two weeks.

A MOROCCO SEAPORT BESIEGED.

Governor of Saffi Struck a Tribal Chief During Negotiations.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 2.—Advices received here from Saffi, a fortified seaport 107 miles northwest of the City of Morocco, under date of Nov. 11, say that the Sultan's troops fought a battle with rebels around the city Nov. 7. The engagement lasted eleven hours on Nov. 7, and was resumed the following day. A short armistice occurred on the 9th, while the Governor of Saffi went to the rebel camp to endeavor to arrange terms of peace with Chief Benomar, who was in command of the rebels.

In the course of the negotiations the Governor struck one of the tribal chiefs, several of whom were present at the conference, and a general mêlée ensued. The Governor and the officials accompanying him, together with a number of people of Saffi who had gone out to witness the negotiations, made a run for the city.

The gates were closed immediately after the Governor, the officials, and the town people who had gotten outside had gained entrance, but accesses to the gates were so crowded by the sudden rush of the fugitives that many persons were suffocated. When the advices were sent the city was surrounded by a large force of rebels, including 1,500 cavalry.

Another Useless Election of Daly.

LIMERICK, Dec. 2.—John Daly, now in penal servitude for the dynamite conspiracy of 1884, whose recent election to the House of Parliament was canceled, was today elected High Sheriff of the City of Limerick. It is not probable that the Viceroy of Ireland will sanction the corporation's choice.

Rumor of von Koeller's Resignation.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Daily News's Berlin correspondent reports in a more definite form than the recent similar rumors the impending resignation of Herr von Koeller, Prussian Minister of the Interior, but says he hesitates to accept the report until it is confirmed.

Attorney General Tessendorf Dead.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Dr. Tessendorf, Attorney General of the High Court of the empire, and famous as an advocate, died at Leipsic to-day.

A Manufacturer Buys an Island.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Paris to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Menier, a manufacturer, has purchased the Canadian island of Anticosti, situated in the estuary of the St. Lawrence River, paying therefor the sum of £40,000.

American Interpreter at Canton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Secretary of State has appointed Wee Kwak Tsai to be Interpreter of the United States Consulate at Canton, China.

A SPICE HOUSE BURNED OUT

Sumwalt & Jones Lose Their Stock at 72 Warren Street—Damage to Goods and Building About $75,000.

A fire started at 12:45 o'clock this morning in the third floor of a five-story business building in the centre of the densely packed block, bounded by Chambers, Warren, and Greenwich Streets, and West Broadway, and for a few minutes threatened to sweep through the entire block.

Fire alarms, calling over a score of engines, were sent out, and only for the presence of so large a part of the force of the Fire Department, it would certainly have been wiped out.

The building in which the fire started is occupied by Sumwalt & Jones, spice dealers, and the Argo Spice Company. It is situated at 72 Warren Street, on the south side of the block, and the building forms an angle, the other extremity of which runs through to 88 West Broadway. In the smaller of the two corners formed by the angle, is the new fourteen-story office building of Frederick Gerken, which is just being completed. The scaffolding still stands about the structure.

Policeman McGowan, who gave the first alarm, was standing half a block away from the scene of the fire when a dull explosion was heard from the building. The next moment the window glass of the structure began to patter down on to the pavement, and a streak of flame burst from each of the empty casements on the two upper floors.

McGowan rung the alarm at Chambers Street and College Place and whistled for help. Two minutes later the first alarm engines rattled down Chambers Street. By that time the top of the building, in which were the premises of Sumwalt & Jones, was a raging furnace. A second alarm was at once sounded, and before the reinforcements were fairly on the way a third alarm was sounded.

Chief Bonner was in charge of the fire twenty minutes after it had started, and fifteen minutes after his arrival a fourth alarm was sent out.

The whole of the curiously constructed building in which the fire had started is without a vertical division. Each floor forms a single room, and the result was that when the fire started the whole angle became ablaze at once. The burning pieces of woodwork poured in a shower on to the scaffolding and abandoned builders' material, which formed an inflammable heap around the new Gerken Building, and the flames were soon spreading through its half-completed basement. The fireproof character of the building and the arrival of the fourth alarm engines, which had been summoned by Chief Bonner to provide against such an emergency, prevented its destruction.

It required nearly two hours hard fighting before the firemen had the flames well in hand. For the greater portion of this time the Sixth Avenue elevated line was blocked, traffic on both the up and down tracks being suspended until the firemen succeeded in safe to leave the point of vantage on the structure from which they fought the fire.

The fire utterly wrecked the three upper stories of the building, which contained Sumwalt & Jones's premises, and the stock of the Argos Spice Company below will be of little value after the water poured over it is drained off.

The whole building may posibly have to be torn down and replaced. This is not the first time that there has been a fire on this site. A similar building, which occupied the same grounds four years ago, having been utterly destroyed by fire before this one took its place.

A moderate estimate of the damage places the loss at $75,000. The building alone was valued at $30,000.

THE FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS

Pictures, Art Objects, and a Curious Table with China Top.

The Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms show a collection of paintings and art objects, formerly the property of the Baron Saurma Jeltsch, at one time Ambassador from Germany. To these additions have been made from private collectors and others. All will be sold by auction at the galleries, 238 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday and Friday evenings, Dec. 5 and 6, beginning at 8 o'clock each night. Meanwhile they may be seen on free exhibition every day.

The catalogue contains well-known names, both of foreign and native painters. Among the former are F. Brissot, Berne-Bellecour, the famous military painter; H. de Penne, whose genre and hunting scenes are most lifelike; Leon Perrault, clever at children; E. Toudouse, authority on quaint compositions of the dress and costumes of the Middle Ages; Jules Worms, and many Italian and German workers.

Bolton Jones has one of his familiar landscapes; George H. McCord has three efforts; Bristol, Frank Boggs, De Haas, J. M. Hart, Edward Moran, and F. K. M. Rehn one each. By Arthur Parton there are three attractive pictures full of sentiment; Walter Satterlee has a single work in his usual style; H. Helmick is always interesting, and H. P. Smith with two of his highly finished canvases will be sure to be popular.

A curious object is a china table made at Coalport, England, about 1835. It was painted by Jacques Aston, a flower painter of his day, and was shown at the London exhibition of 1851, where it attracted much attention. Owing to the cost and the great difficulty in getting so large a china slab as the top of this table safe and perfect through so many firings, two tables only were successfully made at the time. One of these was purchased by the Dowager Duchess of Kent, mother of her Majesty Queen of England, for presentation to Louise Philippe, King of France. At the French revolution of 1848 the table was thrown through the windows of the Versailles Palace and destroyed. This table alone remains now—a rare specimen of the artist's work.

In addition to all these are vases from Sèvres, Spode tea service of thirty-five pieces, clocks, and various other bric-a-brac. Some of this comes from the collection of the Marchese de Hieropolis. With the catalogue there is a photogravure in colors that will convey a good idea of the art objects.

SCHUETZEN'S RECEPTION AND BALL

Shooters Presented with the Prizes Won During the Season.

The twenty-eighth annual reception and ball of the Independent New-York Schuetzen took place last night in the Central Opera House.

The affair was opened with a grand march shortly after 10 o'clock, led by Capt. and Mrs. William V. Weber. From that time until midnight there was dancing.

During the intermission preceding the banquet the annual prize distribution was made, at which Capt. William V. Weber made the presentation speeches. The eloquent commander of the Independent New-York Schuetzen kept the audience in a continual roar with his witty and pertinent sallies, as he presented each of the prize winners with the trophy he had so deservedly earned.

This club holds monthly prize shoots, during the Summer months, and at the end of the season the prizes won are distributed at the annual reception and ball. At the various contests held during the eight months of the Summer of 1895, at Glendale Park, L. I., the following were the results, for which the prizes were presented last night:

Point Target—Twenty-one winners of silver cups, thirty-four winners of gold medals, fifteen winners of money prizes, and thirteen winners of daily premiums. In this contest, Gus Zimmerman led, with 197 points.

Man Target—Gus Zimmerman won the champion medal, he having scored 462 out of a possible 480 points. Ten other members won money prizes ranging from $25 to $12 each.

Ring Target—W. Hayes won the gold medal, with a score of 120 out of a possible 125 points. Twelve others won prizes with scores ranging from 118 to 100 points. Seventeen won permiums on this target.

The King's Medal was won by W. Hayes, he having made the best bull's-eye on the target of honor.

Among those present last night were Jacob Ruppert, D. Brubacher, P. Bachman, Charles von der Bruck, James Curran, Charles Diehl, E. Dreher, F. Ehrhart, A. Doelger, George Ehret, A. Rodler, Henry Fischer, J. G. Gillig, G. J. Grissler, H. H. Hoenack, and A. G. Huepfel.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
A Novel Display of useful Holiday Gifts. Select now for first choice. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

WAR OVER CONSTITUTION

Daughters of the Revolution Have a Quarrel on Hand.

SEPARATE MEETINGS BY FACTIONS

New-York Arrayed Against Massachusetts and Other States—Expert Parliamentarians and Lawyers Called In.

The General Society of the Daughters of the Revolution is in trouble, and there is great danger of its daughters being daughters of the revolution indeed.

The society itself seems to be on the verge of revolution in its body politic. It is sadly upset as a whole over the matter, and its individual members, who are personally very charming women, are exceedingly grieved.

But it is hard to come to a general understanding, for one faction considers that the other has been acting in an "underhand" manner, and the side so termed is equally sure that its opponent has been up to "tricks."

The first open and general expression of difference took place at a "special" meeting, as one side says, or a preliminary meeting, as the other asserts.

This took place the day after the society had celebrated Evacuation Day.

The officers of the General Society, as they stand, are:

President—Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, New-York.

Vice President—Mrs. Louise Frances Rowe.

Secretary General—Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, 26 Mount Morris Park West, New-York.

Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Bradley L. Eaton.

Treasurer General—Miss Lucretia V. Steers.

Registrar General—Mrs. Mary C. Martin-Casey.

Assistant Registrar—Mrs. H. S. Beattie.

Assistant Registrar for New-England Records in Massachusetts—Mrs. Charles F. Withington.

Librarian General—Mrs. Louise Scofield Davis.

Chaplain General—The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water.

Executive Committee, 1895—Mrs. De Volney Everett, Mrs. Edgar Ketchum, Mrs. Smith Anderson, Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Abraham Steers, Mrs. George Inness, Jr., Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. John F. Berry, Mrs. Seth C. Hunedson, Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, Mrs. John U. Brookman, Mrs. Francis E. Dougherty.

Advisory Board—The Rt. Rev. Dr. William Stevens Perry, Charles W. Dayton, George L. Ingraham, William Lee, Dr. Gustavus Scott Franklin, Charles H. Truax, Ashbel P. Fitch, Louis J. Allen.

The men holding office do not appear in the discussion other than this. It is generally understood that, with one exception, the officers stand united on one side of the discussion.

The other side is headed by Mrs. William Lee, wife of the publisher of that name, of the firm of Lee & Shepard, Boston, who has been acting as deputy for some of the members of the society who desire some changes made in its laws.

With Miss Adelaide W. Stirling of New-Jersey, Mr. Lee prepared an altered and amended constitution to be presented to the society at the meeting Nov. 26.

Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley of New-Jersey, a member of Sorosis, a member of the Executive Committee of the General Society of the Daughters, is the one officer interested in this step, Mrs. Horatio C. King, Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. S. V. White, and Mrs. Henry Beams of Brooklyn, are among many others.

At the meeting on the 26th some little difference had been expected, and the officers of the society had with them a Mrs. Conklin, an expert parliamentarian, to decide mooted points for them.

This she did to the entire satisfaction of the side she represented, but added only fuel to the heated feelings on the other side, against which she decided unjustly, they felt.

After the opening exercises a paper was read by the President, Mrs. Steers. This was the only part of the appointed order of the afternoon that followed, for as Mrs. Steers sat down Mrs. Lee arose with her motion for a change in the Constitution.

The faction, including the officers, asserted that this was out of order, and were sustained by their parliamentarian.

The other side declared with equal certainty that they were in order, and that, being so, no other business could proceed while their motion was before the house.

Both sides being persistent in their particular views of the subject, no further business was done, and, after an hour and a half of warm discussion, there came the motion to adjourn, which was really the only unanimous action of the day.

Then the unofficial meeting in an upper room at the Waldorf—the large meeting had been held in the ballroom—and every one was very much excited. The nerves of the chief actors on both sides were completely unstrung.

It was said that there was some hissing at the meeting. That is acknowledged, but every one says that both sides rose up immediately to suppress it. It was unladylike and it could not be upheld.

That was on Tuesday last. Yesterday there were two meetings. One was a regular monthly meeting of the society at the society headquarters, 64 Madison Avenue, and the other was held at the Waldorf, where Mrs. Lee and those members living near interested in the change of the constitution came together to talk matters over.

At the officers' meeting a petition signed by a large number of the protestants and asking for a special meeting at an early date was received.

The meeting will be held as soon as the notices can be prepared and sent out.

"We very much object to speaking of this," one of the officers of the General Society said yesterday, voicing the sentiment of the official body and its adherents. "We have never had the slightest discord to mar the harmony of the society in the four years since it was started, until now. We think this trouble will soon be righted, and the less said soonest mended.

"The trouble began a year ago at the annual election," said one who voiced the feelings of Mrs. Lee's faction.

"Two circulars have been sent out. The first was sent to as many of the members and officers as could be reached. We could not send to all. Paths have been taken by the chief officers to keep the members in ignorance of the Regents of chapters. You do not naturally send things to your enemies, but we know the other side saw the second circular.

"Our desire has been to take the government from the hands of the few and place it so that the different States will be represented as well as "New York and places adjacent thereto.'

"It is not only Massachusetts, but New-Jersey, Long Island, Pennsylvania, and other states which are interested.

"In the morning, before the meeting Mrs. Lee had seen the President and board, and knew there was to be some trouble, so she engaged a small room to talk things over afterward with a few friends. There were eighty-seven people by count who sided with her. There was such a crowd that another room had to be taken.

"The Massachusetts State counsel approved the alteration and amendment in the Constitution. Three-quarters of it remains as before. We had a woman lawyer with us to-day, and she approved everything we have done.

"Mrs. Lee came on here three weeks ago to advise people of the action to be taken. Everything has been as open as could be."

The officers are going to call a special meeting immediately. The protestants refuse to state what action they are to take. They feel that they have been badly treated, and the official body feels like an illused mother. Mrs. Lee leaves New-York to-day for Boston.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:30 A. M.—144 West Twenty-eighth Street; woodshed; no damage.

10:35 P. M.—17 Monroe Street; Frank Costello, dwelling; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—66 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street; James Connelly, flat; no damage.

6 P. M.—283 Bleecker Street; John Burns; no damage.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch.) Voege, Rotterdam Nov. 20, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

THE FAIR OF CUBA'S DAUGHTERS

Masonic Hall, in all its history never, probably, held at one time such a captivating galaxy of beautiful women as gathered there last night to attend the opening of the fair of the Daughters of Cuba.

Many of the ladies present could boast of the best of Cuban and Spanish blood," but all," as a brief descriptive pamphlet said, "whether of birth Cuban or Cuban descent, have the blue of our heaven in their eyes and the tints of our roses in their cheeks."

Almost anything, from a second-hand pulpit to a canary bird, can be bought at the fair. The average man who gets inside the hall will leave with a vague impression that he has been in a beautiful floral bower, where lovely women and naïve children presented to him objects that he had no earthly use for, but which he bought because he wanted to stay there as long as possible.

There was always a knot of people about a handsome young woman who had a rifle slung across her shoulder. She was Mrs. Deresham, and the rifle, it was said, would eventually find its way to Cuba. The bearer of the weapon never received a "no" to her request to buy a chance.

Another woman who was very successful was Mrs. Col. M. H. Stacey, the wife of the late Col. Stacey, United States Army. Mrs. Stacey, while with her husband at the army post, used to amuse the officers by telling their fortunes. Her assistant is Miss Monica Morales, whose father, Gen. Morales, was killed in the last Cuban revolution.

The busiest woman in the whole fair is Miss Francis Molina, who seemed to have charge of all finances. She is of pure Cuban type. She has unusual business qualifications. She believes the fair will be a great success.

"Just wait until to-morrow night," she said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "and you will see the Cubans of this city turn out in force. This hall will not be able to hold them. The American people have been so kind to us, and you know we are fighting for the same end as they fought for, that we hope for much patronage from them.

"We want to show you that this is not a 'pen-and-ink war,' but a fight for right-eous liberty. When men cross the ocean to fight for their country, and women give the last cent they have for the cause, does it look like a 'pen and ink war'?"

The scene in the hall is purely Cuban, though many charming Northern sympathizers give an American appearance to it. The Cuban flag, consisting of three white and two blue stripes, notched, with a triangle bearing in its centre a star, is entwined with the Stars and Stripes, and hangs on the walls and on the columns with yellow bunting. Choice Cuban cigars and cigarettes and Cuban coffee, noted for its strength and aroma, are among the objects which sell best.

The following is a complete list of the tables and booths, and the attendants assigned to them:

Flowers—Mrs. G. de Quesada, Mrs. E. Agramonte, Miss Foster, Miss S. del Castillo, and Miss Engelmann.

Candies and Café—Miss Gloria de Cespedes, Miss V. de Zayas Bazan, Mrs. Frank Yucker, Miss Eleonor Molina, Miss Emma Vulbe, Miss Bruce, Miss Bernard, and Miss Carmita Lezpona.

Fancy Tables—Mrs. Guerra, Mrs. Prijon, Miss Consuelo Barranco, Miss A. Macias, Miss Rubens, several young American women, Mrs. A. Argilagos, Miss L. Argilagos, Miss Bru, Mrs. Peña, the Misses Smith, Miss T. Merto, Mrs. E. Hernandez, Miss B. Merlo, Miss L. Merlo, Miss Mary Costa, Mrs. Carmen Mantilla, Mrs. Viesca, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Adelaide Baralt, and Miss C. Mantilla.

Tobaccos, Punch, &c.—Mrs. Trujillo, Mrs. Parson, Mrs. Rosa Maria Trujillo, Miss Ritter, and Miss Guerrero.

Bric-à-Brac—Miss F. Molina, Mrs. Zaldo, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Lulu Ros, and Miss Luisa Carlota Rovin.

Table of the Brooklyn Cuban Club—Mrs. Besosa, Mrs. Boatel, and Mrs. Losa.

School Table—Mrs. Marschall, Miss T. Marschall, Miss L. Welch, and Miss Maria Chavez.

Lemonade—Miss H. del Castillo, Miss Yara Fuentes, and Mrs. MacNight.

Ice Cream—Miss Lola Agramonte, Miss Ana Atkinson, Miss G. Martinez, and Miss A. Martinez.

Voting—Club José Marti, Miss M. Mantilla, Club Hijas de Cuba, Miss A. Agramonte.

New-Yorkers have been very kind toward the Daughters of Cuba in getting up the fair. Horton, Mazetti, and Meresi have offered to furnish ice cream and delicacies free. Maillard sends up fresh candy and bonbons every night. Mr. Rubens, a printer, furnished 1,000 tickets; W. H. Sterling of the New York Advertising Sign Company, supplied a great sign to hang in front of Masonic Temple and Thorley & Fleischman gave all the flowers that were needed.

A unique feature of the fair is a newspaper called The Daughters of Cuba which comes out every evening. It is edited by Mrs. Irene de Trujillo, whose husband is editor of El Porvenir. The descriptions of the ladies who take part are most remarkable samples of "flowery" language.

"Miss Ros," it says in one place, "she who heaven saw as a beautiful night, and with whom a star is dead in love, will sell bric-à-brac with a smile on her lips."

One of the most beautiful young women there was Miss Gloria de Cespedes, daughter of the martyred President of Cuba.

The proceeds of the fair will be handed over directly to the Treasurer of the revolutionist party in Cuba, and are intended particularly to buy hospital supplies. The Daughters of Cuba were organized last March, and since that time have raised several thousand dollars for the revolutionist cause.

The officers of the society are: President—Mrs. G. Quesada; Vice President—Mrs. V. de Z. Bazan; Treasurer—Mrs. B. Guerra; Secretary—Miss C. Mantilla; Mrs. E. Trujillo, Mrs. E. Agramonte, and Miss E. Molina.

The fair will continue throughout this week, opening at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and closing at midnight. It is believed that $10,000 will be realized.

AT THE HOTELS.

—L. Bradford Prince of New-Mexico is at the Grand Union.

—Madam Clara Louise Kellogg-Strakosch is at the Clarendon.

—Senator-elect James Ballantine of Andes, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Gen. Rufus H. King and John H. Farrell of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—President George W. Atherton of Pennsylvania State College is at the Union Square.

—Henry M. Whitney of Boston and Henry T. Scott and Charles L. Fair of San Francisco are at the Holland.

—Franklin D. Locke and John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo and Gen. George J. Magee of Watkins, N. Y., are at the Waldorf.

—Justice Irving G. Vann of the New-York Supreme Court and L. F. Carbo, Minister for Ecuador at Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Count Heinrich Moltke of Berlin, ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Charles B. Andrews of Connecticut, and Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler and Mrs. Redfield Proctor of Vermont are at the Murray Hill.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Ebbett—Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Moses, New-York.

—Cochran—Dr. Frank B. Long and wife, New-York.

—Page's—Leonidas Scorffy, J. A. Woods, New-York.

—Shoreham—Park Benjamin, Edward H. Brown, New-York.

—Normandie—Peter Hand, the Rev. Robert A. Henck and wife, New-York.

—Willard's—Thomas Finis, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Appleton, Mrs. E. B. Reynolds, New-York.

—Raleigh—E. A. Kramer, C. F. Duffy, W. Egbert, E. F. Gould, E. J. Mayer, F. E. Wing, E. E. Griffith, F. Clarkson.

—Arlington—John F. Collins, W. M. Goble and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Stevens, H. Willard, Miss Annie Russell, New-York.

—Riggs—Miss M. Vandewater, Mrs. Grace C. D. Orguerre, Mr. Edwards, Frederick Ker, Sidney Bowman, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. James Miller, New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Imperfect insulation of supply wires leading into the cable house of the Prudential Insurance Company's property, at the rear of Broad Street, at 5:20 o'clock this morning caused a fire. The loss was $15,000. A printing house next door was also damaged, three presses and $2,000 worth of paper being burned. The loss is covered by insurance.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The garnet mill at North River, Warren County, was burned yesterday. The loss, $15,000, is covered by insurance. Frank Hooper was the owner of the property, which is said to have been the only garnet mill in America.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—The establishment of the James Hogan Printing Company, at 310, 312, and 314 Elm Street, was destroyed by fire of spontaneous combustion at 6 o'clock this morning. The loss was $50,000, and is partially covered by insurance.

An Acceptable Gift.
A choice Rug from Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Miss Olga Nethersole as Denise at the Empire Theatre.

RETURN OF RICHARD MANSFIELD

"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" and Two New Melodramas of Low Life in New-York.

Olga Nethersole returned to New-York last night and began a month's engagement at the Empire Theatre under circumstances much more favorable to success, pecuniary and artistic, than those which attended her American début a year ago. The supporting company, composed largely of English actors, had been selected and drilled by her. The performance was keyed to her personal note, and in the matter of harmony was a remarkably good performance.

The play was a faithful and intelligible version of "Denise," by Dumas fils, made by Clement Scott, and though there was no single impersonation of noteworthy merit except the Denise of the star, and the understandable and even sympathetic Marthe of Effie Shannon, the representation was gratifyingly smooth. The "leading man," Ernest Leicester, is a serviceable actor whose unfortunately unsympathetic cast of countenance will probably not prevent him from carrying many sympathetic rôles fairly well. The grandson of Cocksalmon Farren is no cocksalmon; he is, indeed, a minnow in the dramatic pool, but he has artistic discretion. Luigi Lablache has the features of the famous Lablache family, a good presence, and a fair voice. His Thouvenen is passable.

Happily, Mr. Scott has reduced Thouvenin's lecturing to a minimum. He has also preserved carefully the spirit of the original play. He has not tried to lessen the sin of Denise by a device so preposterous as a mock marriage, by which a good Catholic girl, in a country having the strict marriage laws of France, could never be deceived, and which would make of Fernand a criminal of whom the police would soon dispose.

It was "Denise," therefore, that we saw last night, "Denise," shorn somewhat of its verbiage, but not maltreated in the translation. It is a very good play, too, if not a great one, but it is not intended for children and young girls. Perhaps, in order to prepare parents and guardians, it will be well to glance once more at its subject.

Denise, the daughter of Brissot, an old soldier, was betrayed by Fernand de Thauzette. Only her mother knew of her shame. After the death of her child her father becomes the steward of the estate of André de Bardannes. Her mother is André's housekeeper and Denise is retained as companion to his sister, Marthe, just released from a convent school. Andre loves Denise, but is aware of a vague scandal affecting her. Fernand de Thauzette asks the hand of Marthe in marriage. Andre refuses, very properly, because of Fernand's bad character. Marthe is angry, not because her love for Ferdinand is really great, but because she is tired of being a child and yearns for freedom. She accuses Denise of influencing Andre and this is partly true. She insults Denise who, while denying that she is a spy, declares that she will save Marthe from such a fate as marriage with Fernand, at any personal cost. But as Marthe now decides to go back to the convent, Andre's establishment must be broken up and Denise must go away. He cannot bear the thought of separation from her, and so weakly consents to the marriage of Marthe, and then asks the hand of Denise in marriage. She confessed her love, but refuses to marry him. He tells her Fernand is to marry Marthe. Whereupon, to save his sister, she tells him the whole painful story of her sin and its consequences. This is overheard by her father, who compels Fernand to offer marriage to Denise. But the girl contends that the marriage would be hateful, and would not restore her honor, and decides to go to the convent with Marthe. Inspired by his radical friend, Jacobin, André induces her to remain and be his wife.

Miss Nethersole has a grateful rôle in Denise. Her portrayal of it is earnest, capable, and picturesque. Her demeanor in the scene of the confession is admirable. She has never before been seen to such good advantage. Her warmest admirers, who proclaim her great, liken her to Jane Hading. She is a more thoughtful and competent actress than Hading, though; and still she is far from great. She never thrills. The art of Dumas, (a fils) compelled last night's tribute of tears more frequently than the art of Miss Nethersole.

Comte André de Bardannes.....Ernest Leicester
Brissot.....William Farren, Jr.
Fernand de Thaugette.....Thomas Kingston
Thouvenin.....Luigi Lablache
Pontferrand.....George Humphrey
Marthe de Bardannes.....Effie Shannon
Mme. de Thauzette.....Miss Emmerson
Mme. Brissot.....Alexes Leighton
Mme. Pontferrand.....Lillian Hingston
Clarisse.....Madge Meadows
Denise Brissot.....Olga Nethersole

A FARCE AT THE STANDARD.

"The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" Is a Bit Queer.

There was some difficulty in determining whether it was a theatrical performance, in the ordinary sense of that term, or an extremely large family party that took place at the Standard Theatre last evening. Everybody in the audience seemed to know somebody on the stage, and to take a most cordial and personal interest in his or her—especially her—success. Indeed, so complete and obvious was the sympathy between the people behind the footlights and those in front of them that a close observer almost fancied at moments that the two divisions looked alike. Of course, that must have been merely an optical illusion, but it gave one the sense of being present at an amateur instead of a professional effort to prove that "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" is an amusing farce, and that its importation from London was a wise proceeding. In the cast, however, were John T. Sullivan, Harry Brown, Ellen Burg, Jennie Satterlee, and two or three other people with familiar names, and therefore the amateur idea must have been as entirely without foundation as was that in regard to the resemblance.

As for the piece, it is a manifest attempt to glean again the field from which "Charley's Aunt" reaped so rich a harvest and from which "The New Boy" managed later to pick up enough grain to make a meagre sheaf or two. It is not so good as either of its predecessors, being more complex than either of them, quite without the serious thread of feeling which ran through the first and destitute of even the faint measure of possibility which the second possessed. It is, too, full of long speeches that are a weariness to flesh and attention alike, but these speeches are well written and every one of them contains "points" which one suspects are capable of producing both applause and laughter. Last night, a good many of these points produced no impression whatever, for, as already intimated, the people present were rather spectators than auditors and gave their very generous approval to individuals instead of to the work of those individuals or that of the authors. This was a fact decidedly confusing for such critics, if any were there, as tried to get a hint from the behavior of their neighbors as to whether the new farce is going to be a failure or a success. Perhaps it is safe to say, however, that "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" may win something of popular favor if the present company, or another, can be persuaded to play it with about three times the present speed of speech and action, and it is certainly not dangerous to declare that unless this end can be attained the farce will flicker for a little while and then go quietly out, leaving only a thick financial darkness in somebody's pocket to serve as its only monument.

The story of the play was published Sunday and was doubtless read then by all whom it would be likely to interest. As such stories go, there is no particular fault to be found with it. There are a few passages which an especially Young Person might criticise with an exclamatory "Isn't that horrid!" but even these are quite harmless. The authors—Mr. Robert Buchanan, with whose previous work every theatregoer is familiar, and a C. Marlowe about whom nothing is known except that he is not the original Kit or the original Charles—have relied almost wholly upon the old expedient of putting a young officer in skirts for their humorous effects. Mr. Sullivan, who played this rôle last evening, has often proved both his talent and his intelligence, but he failed to strike the right key even for a moment and was much more grotesque than amusing in his blue gown and long red curls. His presence among the schoolgirls woke no thrill of apprehension, for his mannishness was far too insistent to deceive even the simplest of damsels for a moment. Mr. Brown, as an Irish Major, was mysteriously ineffective, for it was hard to see what his acting lacked to produce conviction, but lack it did to a decided extent. Miss Satterlee, as his wife, warm-hearted and impulsive, came much nearer hitting the mark. Miss Burg made a gently admirable object for the gallant young Captain's plot and affection, while Louis Mann earned and won, in a single scene, hearty applause for his portrayal of a queer little music teacher with Paderewski hair and a soulful German accent. There was, too, a Miss Schwartz of Demerara—why of Demerara?—a bevy of particularly fresh and pretty girls assisted her in filling the school parlor with pleasing spectacles. Mr. Herbert Sparling played a conventionally impossible man from Scotland Yard, and there were others—as the following cast indicates:

Major P. O'Gallagher.....Harry Brown
Captain Courtenay.....John T. Sullivan
Private Docherty.....G. Nichols
Bugler Bates.....W. A. Eastwood
Sergeant Tanner.....Herbert Sparling
Herr Von Moser.....Louis Mann
Mr. Hibbertson.....Charles Hanbury
Angela Brightwell.....Ellen Burg
Miss Romney.....Lillian Alliston
Mrs. O'Gallagher.....Jennie Satterlee
Clara Loveridge.....Clara Lipman
Miss Matilda Jones.....Ollie Redpath
Emma.....Annie Dacre
Euphemia Schwartz.....Nita Allen
Millicent Loveridge.....Carrie Sanford
Miss Stilts.....Kate Miller
Miss Perkins.....Virginia Paul
Miss Sommerton.....Frances Wilson

RETURN OF MR. MANSFIELD.

"Beau Brummell" Acted Again at the Garrick Theatre Last Night.

Mr. Richard Mansfield began a week's engagement at the Garrick Theatre last night, presenting once more his highly original, elaborate, fascinating, and powerful portrayal of George Brummell, the Beau of the Regency. This impersonation is founded remotely on the actual character. The Brummell of history was an arbiter of fashion, and professed, also, to be a censor of manners. He was selfish and shallow, but a man of more refined tastes than most of his associates. After his quarrel with George, he was compelled to flee London to escape his creditors, and for a quarter of a century he lived in France, sinking deeper and deeper in poverty, until he lost his reason. He died in an asylum. His biographer, Capt. Jesse, learned that before his incarceration he dwelt in a garret at Cannes, and lived over again the glories of his hour of triumph.

This hint in the biography, which is a fulsome and generally worthless work, suggested a play to Blanchard Jerrold. He made a two-act piece, in which Yates played the principal character and failed. The sentimental interest in this

GREAT SALE OF FINE DESKS.

This solid Mahogany Desk ONLY $9.00, also made in curly birch and quartered oak, at very low prices. We have a very large line of desks made in all woods for the holiday trade, which we propose to sell at very low prices. These goods are all made of the best material and workmanship, and can guarantee them all.

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47 and 49 West 14th St,

A BLACK EYE FOR DE LACY

Both His Collusive Racing Suits Thrown Out of Court.

END OF FLUSHING JOCKEY CLUB CASES

Previous Opinions on the Percy-Gray Racing Law Expunged from the Records and the Papers Sealed Up.

The fictitious suits of Peter De Lacy, brought to try and prove the Percy-Gray racing law unconstitutional, were finally disposed of in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Five Judges sat on the bench, Judge Joseph F. Daly presiding, his associates being Judges Henry Bookstaver, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Roger A. Pryor, and Leonard A. Giegerich. The report of ex-Judge George M. Van Hoesen, referee in the suits of Henry C. Judson and John C. Dudley, against the Flushing Jockey Club, was confirmed.

De Lancey Nicoll and Joseph S. Auerbach were present on behalf of The Jockey Club. The other side was not represented. Mr. Auerbach addressed the Court, and spoke of the proceedings before Referee Van Hoesen, stating that the counsel for Judson and Dudley and for the Flushing Jockey Club had withdrawn from the case long before all of the evidence had been presented to establish the collusive nature of the suits. He read from the referee's report portions which held that the litigations involved no real issue, that no real race was run, and that Peter De Lacy controlled both sides of the pretended controversy. Mr. Auerbach stated that the duties of the intervening counsel had ended with the submission of the referee's opinion to the Court for such action as it might see fit to take, and he desired to move that the decision in both cases be vacated, that the opinions rendered be withdrawn, and that all the papers in the case be impounded under seal not to be examined by any one without the consent of the Court. Mr. Auerbach said in explanation of the last request that there were matters in the papers which were of a character requiring the counsel to see to it that the files of the court were not tampered with.

Chief Judge Daly said: "When the case came before us on reargument, counsel for third parties in interest alleged that the actions were fictitious and the result of collusion, and that there were no real parties to the controversy, but that the suits were made to get an opinion from the Court. We sent the case to a referee to take testimony and report on the question of collusion; there therefore remains nothing for us to do but to dismiss both the appeal taken by Judson from the District Court and the case brought by Dudley in this court.

"Both opinions are withdrawn from the record, and they remain in the custody of the Clerk, who will seal them. The actions are dismissed, with costs to be paid by the parties to the suit."

These suits, brought by Dudley and Judson against the Flushing Jockey Club, were to test the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray racing law. The actions were begun in different courts, but finally came before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday making the third time they have been before the Court.

Dudley sued in the Court of Common Pleas to recover a sweepstakes and purse alleged to have been won in a race under the auspices of the Flushing Jockey Club, which the club declined to pay, on the ground that the law under which the race was run was unconstitutional. Joel Marx appeared for Dudley and Benjamin Steinhardt of Howe & Hummel for The Jockey Club. When the case came up on demurrer, Judge Bischoff decided that the Percy-Gray law was unconstitutional, as it was in violation of the Constitutional inhibition against gambling, lotteries, poolselling &c.

Henry C. Judson had, in the meantime, brought a similar suit in the First Judicial District Court. That Justice Lynn decided that the law was unconstitutional, and Judson appealed to the Court of Common Pleas. When the case came up for argument before the General Term, in June, Judges Bischoff and Giegerich were sitting. At the October term, Judge Bischoff handed down a decision holding that the Percy-Gray act was unconstitutional, and Judge Giegerich rendered a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the law.

The case was then ordered to be reargued, and when it came up, De Lancey Nicoll and Joseph S. Auerbach appeared for the State Racing Commission, The Jockey Club, and various racing associations, and charged that the suits were the result of collusion. The Court declined to hear the reargument, and appointed ex-Judge Van Hoesen referee to take testimony on the question of collusion and report to the court.

At the hearing before the referee, a number of witnesses testified that the races were between hack horses, and lacked all the qualities of a legal and proper race. It was developed at the hearing that Frederick Judson, the father of Henry C. Judson, had been in the employ of Peter De Lacy, and that John C. Dudley was also in his employ.

Lawyers Marx and Steinhardt finally withdrew from the cases, and Referee Van Hoesen filed a report, in which he found that there was no real controversy, and that Peter De Lacy controlled both sides of the litigation, and recommended that the cases be dismissed.

Next Monday a case will come up in the Supreme Court which will be a bona fide one. It is one brought by the bookmakers made against the bookmakers and officials at the recent meeting of the Westchester Racing Association. President S. B. Lawrence, other officials, and several bookmakers were arrested on warrants issued on behalf of the Anti-Gambling League, supposed to be another name for Peter De Lacy. Benjamin Steinhardt is counsel for the League and De Lancey Nicoll and Joseph S. Auerbach represent the association. By agreement between the counsel it was decided to make two test cases. Charles P. Sturges, a clerk for Orlando Jones, volunteered to be the scapegoat for the bookmakers, and President Lawrence for the association. Charles Sturges is charged with making and receiving bets in violation of the law, and President Lawrence is charged with conducting a lottery and allowing and conducting racing for purses within the city limits. The cases against these two are drawn up so as to fully cover the constitutionality of the Percy-Gray law, the racing associations and Jockey Club being confident that in a fair case the law will be upheld.

These cases were to have come up on habeas corpus proceedings last Saturday, but by consent were postponed until next Monday when Judge Ingraham will listen to the arguments in the Supreme Court. This, however, is only a formal move in order to have the cases put on the calendar to be argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on Jan. 15.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 2.—The decision of the New-York court to-day terminating the Flushing Jockey Club cases was wired to Mr. August Belmont to-night. After reading the telegram he said:

"The decision means that hereafter whatever suits are conducted to test the constitutionality of the racing law will be argued and decided on their merits. As the law was drawn with great care and passed upon by the lawyers in the Legislature and signed by the Governor, after careful consideration there can be no doubt that the Percy-Gray bill will stand the tests of the courts high and low. This means that horsemen can look forward to uninterrupted racing in the East next year."

THE ORANGE HORSE SHOW.

Order of Judging the Horses at This Week's Big Show.

The final preparations for the first annual horse show at the Riding and Driving Club of Orange, N. J., have been completed, and all is in readiness for the opening to-morrow night. The show will continue Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings, with an afternoon session on the last named day. About 450 entries have been received, including several first-prize winners at the recent National horse show.

The New-York exhibitors will be W. Gould Brokaw, Strauss & Hexter, Mr. John Gerken, John Arthur, W. Stanton Elliott, D. W. Burnham, Frank Elliott & Co., R. F. Decker, W. M. D. de Peyster, S. Heinemann, H. Maitland Kersey, Howard C. Smith, L. T. Marten, R. S. O'Loughlan, John Spratley, Mrs. L. Parisette, and E. C. Harriott.

Some of the Orange people who made entries are J. B. Dill, Charles Hathaway, Edgar B. Ward, Charles A. Sterling, James G. Marshall, Charles R. Holden, F. C. O'Reilly, Charles E. Mather, F. L. Van Ness, George H. Thompson, Horace Holden, J. T. Munn, Mrs. Alexander McIntosh, E. M. Lockwood, John Dallett, Jr., Joel F. Freeman, David Bingham, George R. Davis, William Vreeland, W. S. Silver, G. W. Yuengling, J. D. Picksley, and Thomas Ould.

Brooklyn will be represented by Hamilton H. Salmon's high steppers, Highflier and Lady Jess, and John F. Talmage, Jr.'s, famous pair Monarch and Performer. Rundle & White of Danbury, Conn., will exhibit Quartermaster and Quartermarch, and Charles Pfizer, Jr., M. F. H. of the Essex County Hounds of Bernardsville, N. J., is an exhibitor.

All of the 50 boxes and 750 seats for each of the five sessions have been disposed of, which insures a large attendance. The list of judges includes F. M. Ware, J. T. Hyde, and W. A. McGibbon of this city, and D. H. Grand of Buffalo. The programme for each night is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.

8 P. M.—Judging single roadsters under 15.1 hands, Class 1.

8:25—Judging pairs of carriage horses over 14.1 and under 15.1 hands, Class 5.

8:50—Judging saddle horses under 15.2 hands, Class 18.

9:00—Judging single carriage horses over 15.1 and under 16.1, Class 8.

9:30—Judging carriage pairs owned and used in Essex County, Class 35.

9:45—Judging ladies' saddle horses, ridden by a lady, Class 32.

10:00—Judging road teams, (four-in-hand,) Class 11.

10:15—Judging hunters and jumpers up to 190 pounds, Class 21.

10:30—Judging hunters and jumpers up to 160 pounds, Class 22.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.

8 P. M.—Judging pairs of roadsters over 15.1 hands, Class 4.

8:15—Judging pairs of carriage horses over 15.1 hands and under 16.1 hands, Class 6.

8:40—Judging saddle horses 15.2 hands and over, Class 17.

8:55—Judging road tandems, Class 12.

9:10—Review of Essex Troop. Three prizes for best equipped troop horses.

9:40—Judging performance of private coachmen employed in the Oranges, Class 40.

9:55—Judging road teams (four-in-hand) owned and used in Essex County, Class 50.

10:20—Judging horses suitable for making hunters up to 190 pounds, Class 23.

10:40—Judging hunters and jumpers over 15.2 hands, Class 26.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

8 P. M.—Judging single roadsters over 15.1 hands, Class 2.

8:20—Judging single carriage horses over 14.1 hands and under 15.1 hands, Class 7.

8:35—Judging saddle horses owned by members of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, Class 33.

8:55—Judging tandems owned and used in Essex County, Class 37.

9:20—Judging ladies' saddle horses, Class 19.

9:45—Judging champion harness horses, Class 28.

10—Judging champion saddle horses, Class 29.

10:15—Judging hunters and jumpers under 15 hands, Class 27.

10:30—Judging horses suitable for making hunters up to 160 pounds, Class 24.

SATURDAY, DEC. 7.

2 P. M.—Judging horses and runabouts owned and used in Montclair and the Oranges, Class 30.

2:20—Judging ponies 12 hands and under, Class 13.

2:30—Judging public carriages as let for hire in Essex County, Class 44.

2:45—Judging ponies over 12 and under 14.1 hands, Class 15.

2:55—Judging pairs of high-steppers, Class 9.

3:15—Judging child's saddle horse or pony, Class 49.

3:30—Judging best combination saddle and harness horse, Class 41.

3:45—Judging best single brougham horse owned in the Oranges, Class 47.

4:10—Judging pairs of roadsters under 15.1 hands, Class 3.

4:20—Judging horses and turnouts used for station work in Montclair and the Oranges, Class 31.

4:35—Judging single high-stepper, Class 10.

4:50—Judging pairs under 15.2 hands, to be shown in harness, under saddle, and over jumps, Class 48.

5:05—Judging hunters and jumpers 15.2 hands and under, Class 25.

5:20—Judging hunters and jumpers owned by members of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, Class 39.

8 P. M.—Judging pairs, to be shown before a cabriolet or brougham, Class 46.

8:25—Judging horses and delivery wagons, Class 42.

8:40—Judging long-tailed saddle horses, Class 45.

8:55—Judging single carriage horses owned in Essex County, Class 36.

9:15—Judging horses and coupé or rockaway owned and used in the Oranges, Class 38.

9:30—Judging sporting tandems, leader to be shown over jumps, Class 42.

9:45—Judging hunters and jumpers owned and used in Essex County, Class 34.

10:15—Judging hunters and jumpers. Champion high jumps, six feet and over, over six jumps, Class 51.

YOUNG RACERS AT AUCTION.

A Big Batch of Yearlings Disposed Of at Lexington Yesterday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 2.—At the opening of the Woodard & Shanklin sale of thoroughbreds here to-day, 116 yearlings sold for $31,265. Following are the best sales:

John MacElroy, b. c. by Jullen, dam Kitty; John MacElroy, Lexington	$500
Chestnut filly, by imp Deceiver, dam Billetta; John Todd, Lexington	325
Dr. Humphreys, br. g., by Jullen, dam Witchhaze; John Todd	200
Bay filly, by imp. Deceiver, dam Mary Conroy; Charles Patterson, Lexington	150
Bay colt, by Longsides, dam Catherine Douglas; D. L. Strader, Lexington	250
Bay filly, by imp. Deceiver, dam Eliza Carter; John Todd	375
Bay colt, by King Eric, dam Aurelietta; Byron McClelland, Lexington	350
Brown colt, by Prince Royal, dam Ruby Royal; Tim Murphy, Danville	600
Bay colt, by Aretino, dam Libbie L.; S. Levy, New-York	4,700
Brown colt, by Ferister, dam Knick Knack; Hamilton Stables, New-York	2,500
Chestnut filly, by Fonso, dam My Favorite; H. Blumm	225
Bay colt, by Leonatus, dam Lillian Lindsay; S. Levy	1,500
Chestnut filly, by Bramble, dam Forethought; John Smith, New-York	500
Brown filly, by Iroquois, dam Duchess; Hamilton Stables, New-York	1,900
Bay filly, by Belvidere, dam Contralto; S. Levy	250
Chestnut colt, by imp. Rossington, dam Queen of Hearts; S. Linton, Chicago	150
Brown colt, by Hanover, dam Lady Montague; John Blackburn, Cincinnati	150
Chestnut filly, by imp. Black Dean, dam Daisy Woodruff; J. H. Hunt, New-York	300
Bay filly, by Bramble, dam Velocity; M. F. Dwyer, New-York	1,500
Bay filly, by Burlington, dam Zantippa; S. Linton	350
Black colt, by Hindoo, dam Brenda; Hamilton Stables	1,400
Bay colt, by Welcher, dam Pathos; James Murphy	260
Chestnut filly, by Bramble, dam Mattie; W. S. Linton	250
Bay colt, by Leonatus, dam Hennepin; Pat Dunne, Chicago	700
Bay filly, by Prince Royal, dam imp. Manzanita; W. L. Coulter, Chicago	225
Bay filly, by Prince Royal, dam Millie Williams; W. T. Clark, Williamstown, Ky.	225
Black colt, by Onondaga, dam Loretto; Thomas Bolan	275
Bay colt, by imp. Deceiver, dam Brigerta; W. L. Woodard, Jr.	500
Bay colt, by MacDuff, dam Red Leaves; W. L. Woodard, Jr.	325
Boy in Blue, by Falsetto, dam Beth Broeck; G. W. Bellnap	300
Fondler, b. c., by Fonso, dam May Kennedy; C. I. Reeves	530
Royal, ch. c., by Prince Royal, dam Opal; Byron McClelland	215
Bay colt, by Sir Dixon, dam Katydid; Byron McClelland	1,275
Bay filly, by Teuton, dam Maraquita; James Murphy	200
Robair, br. c., by imp. Rotherill, dam Merry Maid; Charles McCaffrey, St. Louis	210
Brown colt, by Fonso, dam Creola; Pat Dunne	1,100
Bay colt, by Longfellow, dam Flying Duchess; Frank P. Harper, Midway	530
Brown colt, by imp. Order, dam Kate H.; Frank Kelly, Chicago	275

ON THE GOLF LINKS.

Morristown Club Season Closed—A New Record at Lakewood.

The Morristown Golf Club closed its season last Saturday, and the clubhouse and grounds will not be opened for use or play again until next Spring. The season at Morristown has been wonderfully successful, and the rapid improvement of new players has been one of the particular features of the year. Last Saturday the competition for the special prizes for the best scores over the long and short courses during October, November, and December were closed. The women's prize, given by Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, was won by Mrs. William Shippen, who did the nine-hole course in 48 strokes. Miss Howland Ford, the club champion, came second. Mrs. Shippen's play during the past month has been of a brilliant order and no other lady golfer has yet done the nine holes under 50. The men's prize for the lowest score over the eighteen-hole course, was won by James R. Tyng, who thus adds another victory to those he has won since Election Day. No other Morristown golfer has jumped into the front rank so rapidly as Mr. Tyng, and he has shown that he is worthily entitled to be called the best golfer in the club. He did the course in 84, which stands as the club record. The prize was a handsome silver tobacco jar given by the club President, Miss Nina Howland. William Shippen came second, and J. O. Post, third.

The last contest of the year for the Green Committee's tin cup, was played last week between Ransom H. Thomas and W. Bard McVicker, the former winning after a close match by one hole. Willie Stark, the club professional, returned yesterday from Thomasville, Ga., where he has been for the past two weeks, laying out a golf course.

The Lakewood golf players began last Saturday their series of handicap matches for the silver cup given by James Converse. Jasper Lynch, the champion of the club, proved the winner, doing the eighteen holes from scratch in 82 trokes, 38 out and 44 in—establishing a new club record, the former being 85 strokes, held by Dr. Paul Kimball. James Converse was second, with 97 gross and 85 net, having a handicap of 12. This cup will be played for every week up to April.

A special handicap tournament twtilt be held Saturday, Dec. 14, at the Knollwood Country Club near Elmsford, for a silver cup. The stipulation is that twelve members must enter or the tournament will be called off.

ICE SKATING CHAMPIONS.

Preparations for the International Contests Under Way.

The latest reports relative to Winter sports from the Old World predict a season of unusual activity among the skaters. The different associations are pushing preparations for the international contests, which will be of exceptional interest.

The amateur skating championships of the world for 1896 will be held at St. Petersburg on Feb. 9, 10, and 11. It is proposed to hold the figure-skating championship at the same time. The amateur championship of Europe has been placed under the management of the German and Austrian associations, and they have decided to hold the contests at Hamburg in January, the 500 and 5,000 meters races to be held on the 18th, and the 1,500 and 10,000 meters races the day following. The championships of the German and Austrian associations will be held at Darmstadt on Jan. 5.

The International Skating Union has concluded to have nothing further to do with the professional championship of the world. This decision will put a damper on English speed and figure skating, as nearly all of the best British skaters are professionals.

According to The Allgemeine Sport Zeitung, J. J. Eden, the celebrated skater, has become a professional cyclist, even under the lax rules prevailing in Germany. He is said to be proceeding to Paris to race with professionals there. Eden's position as an amateur skater is a very ambiguous one, to say the least, since he was refused a license by the National Cyclists' Union of England. But in America John S. Johnson occupies a position somewhat analogous to that of Eden. He, like Eden, was allowed to skate and win championships as an amateur. Both Johnson and Eden were promising examples of the close affinity between cycling and skating.

A private letter from Rubenstein, the celebrated figure skater, is to the effect that he will compete in the United States figure-skating championships this year, and will also be a competitor at the world's figure-skating championship at St. Petersburg in February. Rubenstein is at his home in Canada, where he is taking light preparatory exercise until he shall have good ice to train on.

LAVIGNE IS A CHAMPION.

Defeated Walcott in a Fifteen-Round Contest at Maspeth.

MASPETH, L. I., Dec. 2.—"Joe" Walcott, O'Rourke's colored protégé, and George Lavigne sparred before the Empire Athletic Club to-night. As both had unbeaten records when they entered the ring, the contest was for the lightweight championship. The betting was 10 to 6 on Walcott. By agreement, if Lavigne was on his feet at the end of the fifteenth round, he was to be declared the winner. "Tim" Hurst was the referee.

Walcott started to work at once, and landed some hard blows in the first few rounds. Lavigne landed several times on the colored boy's head, but with little effect. In the tenth round Lavigne got the best of the exchanges, and then fought on the defensive. In the thirteenth round Lavigne rushed Walcott twice to the ropes, and in the last had his opponent fairly beaten when the bell rang. Lavigne was declared the winner.

A contest was arranged between "Jerry" Marshall and "Solly" Smith, but as Marshall was three pounds over weight, Smith refused to box. Casper Leon and Joe Elms were substituted. The referee stopped the fight in the fourth round and awarded the bout to Leon on account of Elms fouling him.

Every One "Officially" Satisfied.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The following official statement was given out by the Harvard and University of Pennsylvania Faculty Committees to-day:

Since the recent Harvard-Pennsylvania football game the newspaper criticisms of decisions rendered by the umpires and referee have induced a popular belief that the University of Pennsylvania is unwilling to accept the result of the game without protests and explanations. It happens, also, that charges of unfairness, purporting to emanate from Harvard, have been preferred publicly against Pennsylvania as respects the playing of Brooke upon the Harvard team.

In the interest of intercollegiate sport is seems proper to meet these criticisms by a single official statement to the effect that at neither university is any such sentiment, and in any way responsible for what has been said upon these points. As a matter of fact, the referee and umpires were accepted by Pennsylvania, and she is content to abide by their decision, without even the appearance of casting imputations upon their integrity.

On the other hand, the question of Brooke's eligibility was fully discussed in the proper authorities at each university before the game was played, and was made the subject of correspondence and conference. Pennsylvania's decision that Brooke should take part in the game was based upon his eligibility under the rules of that institution, and was voluntarily acquiesced in by the Harvard University authorities. In playing him, Pennsylvania broke no rule, and violated no principle.—SMITH,

Chairman of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Club.

JOSEPH N. SCATTERGALE, Jr., Chairman of Harvard Athletic Committee.

Yale Won't Play Pennsylvania.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—The management of the Yale football eleven has been disgusted lately at the incessant reports which have been sent out from Philadelphia that arrangements are being made for Yale to meet the University of Pennsylvania in athletics, particularly football. The Yale men state emphatically that there is no ground for the report; that Yale has received no challenge from the University of Pennsylvania; would decline it promptly if sent, and that Yale has not even a remote thought of sending a challenge to the Quakers. Yale's position is that she has nothing whatever to gain by meeting the University of Pennsylvania.

The report that Harvard is anxious to meet Yale in athletics another year is received here with the cordial hope that it may be true, but is not believed to be an indication that the assent of Prof. Ames, the Harvard Athletic Director, can be secured for a resumption of athletic games.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
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on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

MILITARY RELAY ENDED

The Cycling Trip from Washington to Governors Island Successful.

IT WAS AN EXPERIMENTAL JOURNEY

Gen. Miles's Message Carried 260 Miles in 21 Hours and 48 Minutes — Last Relay a Hard One.

The military cyclists who were assigned to ride over the last relay in the experimental trip from Washington to this city, carrying a message from Gen. Miles to Gen. Ruger at Governors Island, arrived at New-Brunswick just after dark on Sunday evening. Lieut. F. P. Libbey and Private E. A. Pitkin of the Second Separate Cycle Company, National Guard of the District of Columbia, rode over on their wheels from Philadelphia to New-Brunswick to note the condition of the roads and to see that the arrangements at the relay points were complete, while Capt. C. P. Staubach of Company E (bicycle company) of the Eighth Battalion, N. G. N. Y., and Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, First Artillery, United States Army, inspected the last night run, starting from Fort Hamilton.

The two latter found the road between Rahway and Metuchen to be absolutely impassible for bicycles, owing to the mud. Under the circumstance it was decided to ride to Elizabeth via Plainfield, Westfield, and Cranford, where the roads were better, although to do this added seven miles to the relay, making it forty-two instead of thirty-five miles. This change made it the longest relay of the entire journey.

There was but little rest for the waiting riders at New-Brunswick on Sunday night, for while the chances were that the message would arrive later than schedule time on account of bad roads south of Philadelphia, it was necessary to be ready for a surprise. Privates Pryor and Tierney of the Washington Military Cyclists were to carry the message from Trenton to New-Brunswick, guided and paced by local wheelmen, and their arrival was eagerly looked for from midnight on, though they were not due until 3 o'clock in the morning.

At 1:12 Pryor staggered into the Mansion House. His story, rapidly told, was of the failure of the pacemakers to put in an appearance at Trenton, and of a midnight ride over strange and bad roads. Both Pryor and Tierney smashed their wheels, but as they rode wheels of the same make they were able to put one good wheel together from the undamaged parts of the two. This done, Pryor rode on and after a splendid and plucky fight against odds he reached New-Brunswick 1 hour and 48 minutes ahead of time, as stated.

The pouch containing the message was taken from Pryor, who boarded the 1:30 A. M. train back to Washington, and transferred to the shoulders of Lieut. Libbey. He and his guides started for New-York in the teeth of a storm, which, beginning with snow, turned first to sleet and finally to rain, soaking roads and riders.

Lieut. Stevens, whose work on the wheel in carrying messages and draughting maps of roads for army use is familiar to many cyclists, was the first of the party to meet misfortune. The rest were compelled to leave him repairing his wheel and to go ahead. The Lieutenant made the necessary repairs, and by hard riding caught the others at Newark. He was then exhausted, but after a short stop to recuperate rode on again alone, and finished within a few minutes after the others. His ride against discouraging conditions amply sustains the reputation of the Lieutenant for grit and resource.

Of the other riders, two were handicapped by other difficulties in addition to wet roads, darkness, the storm, and a long relay. Lieut. Libbey, in this ride early in the day from Philadelphia, had severely strained a tendon in his leg, and though unable to walk, made fast progress in riding despite the pain.

Capt. Staubach had suffered a heavy fall on Broadway the evening before on his way with Lieut. Stevens from Fort Hamilton. His wheel was not damaged, but his knee was cut and bruised to such an extent that both the doctor who dressed it in the city and the surgeon at the fort strongly advised against its use in riding for several days. It was very fortunate that Capt. Staubach rode, in spite of his injuries, as, after Lieut. Stevens's accident, he was the only one who knew the route, with its many turns and crossings. Another fall on the wet cobbles near Newark damaged Staubach's other knee, but did not cause any holding back in the pace. Private Pitkin, a rider of magnificent physique, was thus in the best condition of any of the riders, and made as much of the pace as he could when a straight stretch of road made it possible for Capt. Staubach to drop back from leading and guiding.

The route through Metuchen, Plainfield, Westfield, Cranford, Elizabeth, Newark, and over wet planks and cobbles to Jersey City, a distance of forty-two miles, was covered in 3 hours and 10 minutes despite the very unfavorable conditions. The relay was passed to the run to the Barge Office at the Battery, was soon over, and the message was handed to Lieut. Donovan, the personal representative of Gen. Ruger, at 4:48 A. M., 1 hour and 12 minutes ahead of schedule time. The riders of the first nine relays covered four miles more than their schedule, and those on the last relay seven miles additional.

The time from Washington, a distance, as ridden, of 260 miles, was 21 hours and 48 minutes, a remarkable piece of work under the circumstances. In this connection it is interesting to note that the riders were not picked racing men, familiar with every inch of their way, as is usual in ordinary relay rides. All are members of the Second Separate Company, N. G. D. C., the organization which arranged and carried out the relay. The company consists of the ordinary run of soldiers, such as would be found in any regiment in time of war.

The relay is of value in showing that a message could be carried much faster by wheel than it could be on horseback, in case telegraph and railroad connections were broken. The start in the relay was made at 7 A. M. on Sunday.

LIBERTY WHEELMEN'S FAIR.

It Proves an Event of Much Interest in Brooklyn.

A hit has been scored in Brooklyn by the fair of the Liberty Wheelmen. It was begun last night in Columbia Hall, on Fulton Street, near Bedford Avenue, and from the diverse cycling sets represented in the attendance it appeared that all Brooklyn wheelmen had indorsed the cause and espoused the plan of this fast-riding club for raising funds contributory toward a new home. In its smaller way the fair promises to have the social significance in cycling circles that the regimental bazaars of last Spring had in the city at large. The attendance amounted to a crush.

The decorations of the hall and the arrangement of the booths evidenced the attention of artistic eyes and hands. The general scene vied in prettiness with the more pretentious affairs given in the armories. Yet the inanimate beauties paled before the glowing charms of those in charge of the booths. A much repeated slander runs to the effect that no pretty women are to be found in the cycling sisterhood. All minds which have entertained the idea certainly would be forever disabused by the feminine loveliness at the Liberty fair, and one and all the attendants are devotees of the wheel.

There was the usual variety of booths at which flowers, candies, lemonade, groceries, fancy goods, &c., are exposed for sale; but there were touches of new fancy and bits of originality, and there were several stalls to give the occasion a distinctive cycling character. The latter included stands of cycling sundries, wheel exhibits, training machines, &c.

The fair was formally opened at 8 o'clock by Assistant Corporation Counsel M. Furst of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, who in a brief and graceful speech complimented the club and welcomed its patrons. A little later Albert Schock, champion long-distance rider of the world, engaged in a five-mile race with Miss Ella Herring, the champion woman rider of England. They used the contrivance devised by Schock, which is not a "home-trainer" machine, but an actual bicycle rigged so that it requires power to keep the pedals moving, though the wheels revolve in the air. It was a contest, and elicited much enthusiasm. Neither contestant could see the record being run up on the indicators. Schock was victorious by less than an eighth of a mile. He rode at their decision, without even the appearance of casting imputations upon their integrity.

On the other hand, the question of Brooke's eligibility was fully discussed in the proper authorities at each university before the game was played, and was made the subject of correspondence and conference. Pennsylvania's decision that Brooke should take part in the game was based upon his eligibility under the rules of that institution, and was voluntarily acquiesced in by the Harvard University authorities. In playing him, Pennsylvania broke no rule, and violated no principle.—SMITH,

Chairman of the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Club.

JOSEPH N. SCATTERGALE, Jr., Chairman of Harvard Athletic Committee.

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Refreshments.—Mrs. J. F. Fitzpatrick, Miss Nellie Nichols, Miss Annie Hamilton, Miss Kittie Fitzpatrick, Miss Nellie Daly, and Miss M. White.

Fancy Booth.—No. 4—Mrs. E. Reiger, Miss Agnes MacNau, Miss Eleanor Howard, Miss Maude Henderson, Miss Grace Porter, and Mrs. William Noble.

China.—Mrs. Christine Lewis and Miss L. Vaughn.

Plants.—Aaron Lee.

Optical Booth.—Dr. Hales, Miss Nellie Miller, and Miss M. Lamers.

The club's Fair Committee is William F. Lutz, Jr., Chairman; Mitchell, Vice Chairman; Harry J. Valentine, Treasurer; B. N. Manne, Secretary; F. Adee Hulst, Corresponding Secretary; H. J. Rippel, D. A. Sammis, Clemens Weiss, Dr. J. Hales, A. J. Winkler, E. Fitzpatrick, William T. Cowenhoven, S. J. Winkler, J. Duncan Graham, Howard S. Palmer, and H. T. England.

Following are the present executives of the Liberty Wheelmen: Daniel M. Adee, President; William T. Cowenhoven, Vice President; Daniel A. Sammis, Secretary; F. Adee Hulst, Corresponding Secretary; Harry J. Valentine, Treasurer; Clemens Weiss, Captain, and Howard S. Palmer, Lieutenant. Executive Board—The above officers and H. J. Rippel, J. Duncan Graham, Walter Hough, J. H. Thompson, and Alexander Schwalbach.

The fair will continue until Saturday.

BALD AND COOPER WON.

The Cycle Circuit Races Have Close Finishes in California.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Dec. 2.—The National Circuit meet of the Riverside Wheelmen to-day was a pronounced success, the grand stand being packed. Bald won the mile open race, it being his fifty-third victory this season on the National Circuit. He has also won ten victories outside the circuit.

Cooper again won the handicap of the day, this time from scratch, with Kiser, another scratch man, second, and less than a length behind.

W. W. Hamilton rode a mile exhibition against the track record in 1:59 2-5. The record was 2:07.

But four men started in the mile open—Bald, Cooper, Kiser, and Randall. The latter cracked early in the race from a cramp. Bald caught the tandem and had it when Cooper went round and dropped back on him. For the finish, Cooper started to round Bald, but the latter accepted the challenge and won by half a length from Cooper, with Kiser at Cooper's pedals.

The Californians again took the lap race, as they have done at former meets.

Tayol won the mile open in 2:09, better time than the "B" men made, and there was a demonstration in honor of the Californian. The summaries:

Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won; Cooper second, Kiser third. Time—2:11 1-5.

Two-Mile Lap, Class B.—Hatton (15 points) won; Randall (5 points) second, Kitchen (7 points) third. Time—5:00 2-5.

Mile Handicap, Class B.—Cooper (scratch) won; Kiser (scratch) second, Burke (25 yards) third. Time—2:18 3-5.

Wheelmen Return from Atlanta.

The distinguished wheeling men of the East who left this city last Thursday to attend the Coleman banquet in Atlanta, Ga., returned yesterday, greatly pleased with the trip. President Willison of the League of American Wheelmen left the party at Washington, to be present at the opening of the Fifty-fourth Congress, as did also Frederick Kerr, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, and Sidney Bowman of this city. Isaac B. Potter and Sterling Elliott, Chief Consuls, respectively, of the Empire State and Massachusetts Divisions, agreed that the gathering of cyclists at the dinner was one of the most brilliant in the history of the sport. Secretary-Treasurer Bull of Buffalo was among the returning party. He will remain in town for several days to transact business relating to the New-York Division.

Gideon Replies to Spalding.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Chairman George D. Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board to-day received the message from Chicago of A. G. Spalding asking for the publication of all the evidence in the Cabanne-Titus-Murphy suspension case. Mr. Gideon wired this reply: "Your Saturday telegram read in yesterday's papers. I have no right to publish evidence except by direction of National Assembly." The Chairman stated that he did not know what step Mr. Spalding would now take. "He might publish the defense," said Mr. Gideon, "but if he does publish it verbatim it will convict the men as sure as fate."

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Charlie" Ertz has won the Stewart Cup, offered to the member of the Riverside Wheelmen making the largest number of points during the racing season. The standing of the competitors is as follows: Ertz won 19 firsts, 12 seconds, and 5 thirds; total points, 86. Goodman won 10 firsts, 13 seconds, and 13 thirds; total points, 70. T. Beam won 4 firsts, 9 seconds, and 11 thirds; total points, 41. C. K. Granger won 5 firsts, 3 seconds, and 8 thirds; total points, 29. W. H. Brown won 3 firsts, 5 seconds, and 5 thirds; total points, 24. W. Judge won 1 first, 3 seconds, and 1 third; total points, 10.

—The Nominating Committee of the Greenwich Wheelmen has posted the following ticket for election on the 20th inst.: President—Alexander Churchill, renominated; Vice President—George A. Vreeland; Secretary—Floyd Riley; Treasurer—A. J. Ford; Captain—Edward Heyes; Lieutenants—John Dutton and L. C. Oldenstedt; Board of Governors—N. McIntyre, W. McNally, M. Burry, D. Garliner, J. Kelly, H. Lowenthal, and F. Brinkerhoff. Two opposition tickets are talked of and a lively contest is assured. President Churchill will be the only candidate unopposed.

—A petition for the reinstatement of "Charlie" Murphy, one of its members, who was ejected by the Kings County Wheelmen. The Riverside Wheelmen is another club doing the same thing—for "Fred" Titus. Cabanne, the other member of the trio permanently suspended by the Racing Board in charge of "fixing" a race in the St. Louis in August, threatens to bring suit against the league.

—An effort will be made at the annual meeting of the Riverside Wheelmen on Friday evening to substitute the office of Financial Secretary for Corresponding Secretary. The opposition ticket is headed by J. T. Fitch, who is now President. The regular candidate is James Gentle. R. W. Harrington will run for Secretary and W. E. Beam for Captain on the opposition ticket.

—Speaking of the National assembly meeting of the league, Chief Consul Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts says: "It should certainly be held in the East, and the opposition to take it to St. Louis should be vigorously opposed. The bulk of membership is in this part of the country, and either Baltimore or New-York would be acceptable to the Massachusetts Division."

—The regular ticket posted for election by the Harlem Wheelmen on Friday evening is as follows: President—James P. Haight; V

PILOTS TO USE STEAM

They Will Eventually Dispose of Their Sailing Craft.

WILL SAVE LIVES AND PROPERTY

The Picturesque Swift Little Boats Will Soon Be Only a Memory—Steam Station Boat Already Chartered.

"If Christopher Columbus had sailed up to this port last week he would have been met by the same class of pilot boats that he first met when he was blown ashore on this continent," said an old pilot yesterday, "but now, thanks to the energy of a few of us, it has all been changed, and we are somewhat abreast of the times."

The other pilots who heard him speak said: "That's so; there has been nothing new in our line in 500 years. We have gone on in the same old way, losing lives and property, and we could not help ourselves because of jealousies—business jealousies—that always existed."

It has long been thought peculiar by those who were not familiar with pilots and their ways that they did not adopt steam vessels with which to transact their business, and now that they have decided to abolish sailing craft and employ oceangoing steam tugs, their action will be comended by all, especially by those who have been detained by the inability of the station boat to quickly reach an ocean liner and either put on or take off a pilot.

The steam tug Walter Adams has been chartered by the pilots, and will hereafter be used by them as a station boat. She will lies just at the entrance of the lower bay, and in no event will go more than twenty miles from her station.

The subject of procuring steamers has been under discussion among the pilots for some months, but many difficulties were in their way, not the least of which was the consent of the Pilot Commissioners.

The Commissioners, with a full knowledge of the pilots and their craft, refused to consent to such a change as has been made until they were shown that none would suffer greater pecuniary loss than another. This was a matter of the greatest importance, as many widows, orphans, and old retired pilots own interests in the pilot-boats, and it was for those that consideration was had. Not that the Commissioners believed any intentional wrongs would be done, but they wanted nothing done hastily and without a proper consideration and means for protection.

Under the old system pilots from this State and New-Jersey vied with each other for business to such an extent that at times they put off in their small sailboats and boarded incoming vessels off the Massachusetts coast and as far south as Cape Hatteras.

This was attended with much danger and loss of life, but so great was the competition as the number of vessels coming to this port grew gradually less, that the pilots felt that it had to be resorted to.

Every great "liner" that enters this port to-day carries freight that it would have taken seven or eight vessels to carry a few years ago. The pilots say that this will indicate the shrinkage in their field of operations, and that it is this that has driven them to a change of method, even at a tremendous sacrifice in property, for of their many pilotboats they will retain but a few and will sell off the rest at the most advantageous prices they can obtain.

The New-York and New-Jersey pilots have now agreed to work together, and of their twenty-nine boats, but seven will be retained to co-operate with the steamer Walter Adams. The extreme stations will now be Fire Island, on the Long Island coast, and Barnegat, on the New-Jersey coast. By this means, each man will be at sea but two or three days at a time, instead of two or three weeks, as formerly.

All the rivalry that existed when each set of pilots owned its boat and strove to get the best vessels to bring in will now be a thing of the past. All will work in harmony and concert, and, with a Conference Committee, will settle all disputes that may arise.

At present there are 158 pilots in active service—110 from New-York and 48 from New-Jersey. This does not include the apprentices, one or more of which was assigned to each boat.

All the earnings will now be pooled and the interests of those who own the boats will be cared for and purchased as rapidly as possible, and the pilots in the meantime will subsist on as little as they can.

The pilots figure that they will lose at least $200,000 on the pilot boats that they will sell, and will have to pay out many thousands more in purchasing the necessary steamers with which to replace them.

Each of the boats that will be retained in the service at present, except the steamer, will have twenty-one pilots consigned to it, who will cruise in crews of seven.

The Walter Adams will be stationed at the mouth of Gedney's Channel; the Ambrose Snow, No. 12, of the New-York fleet, at Sandy Hook; the A. M. Lawrence, No. 2, of the New-York fleet, at Scotland Lightship; the James G. Bennett, No. 6, of the New-Jersey fleet, at Cholera Banks; the Hermann Oelrichs, No. 1, of the New-York fleet, at Fire Island; the Calvin H. Colt, No. 13, of the New-York fleet, at Woodlands; the David T. Leahy, No. 5, of the New-Jersey fleet, at Barnegat. No assignment has been made for Long Beach.

The pilots have been urged to take the action that they have now taken for many months by the agents and captains of the great ocean steamships, to whom a short delay in taking or discharging a pilot often meant much in the hurry to make schedule time or efface a record.

The Captains have complained of having to slow down to take on a pilot away off shore, for under the law they have to take the first one that offers, or pay him pilotage. They also have complained of having to wait when discharging a pilot outside of Sandy Hook, because there was not sufficient wind to enable the station boat to reach them, and rowboats had to slowly cover the distance between the craft.

All this will now be avoided, as the location of each station boat will be known, and pilots can readily be put on board to bring the steamships in, while, in discharging pilots, the Walter Adams can always run alongside the steamers and take the pilots off before the steamers are under full headway.

A RUNAWAY TUGBOAT IS THIS

Police Directed to be on the Lookout for the Smith Pettit.

The tugboat Smith Pettit has wandered away from her dock in Newtown Creek, and the police of this city have been notified to apprehend her whenever found.

The Pettit is a noisy thing in a small way, as the following description of her that was yesterday sent out by Capt. Schulz of the police boat Patrol indicates:

Stolen—Tugboat Smith Pettit; fifty-eight feet long; black smokestack, with letter R on sides; red pilot house, yellow panels in door, hull painted black, name in white letters on each side of stern and pilot house.

The boat has been guilty of evading her owner before. She did it about fifteen years ago, and at that time it was several days before the truant sneaked back to her dock, and, with silenced voice, was found securely moored one morning. Since then she had been a willing slave, and, with much tooting and puffing, in a rather high soprano, has done pretty much as Capt. Scott Abrahams, her skipper, has directed her to do.

It is suspected the Pettit has fallen in with a crowd of roysterers. When she ran away before it was found she had been in bad company.

Rockland County Burglars in Court.

Henry Schubert, Joseph Goldstein, Ernest Ruprecht, and William Swartout, who were arrested on the charge of having been implicated in a number of burglaries lately committed in Rockland County, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Constables Otto Grubbe and Walter Ackerson were present in court, from Rockland County. Magistrate Simms turned them over to the custody of the Constables, who said that they would take them immediately to Rockland County.

John T. Hill Seeks a Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—John T. Hill, musical director for the De Wolf Hopper company, has brought suit for divorce from Emma Grace Hill, better known by her stage name of Jeanette St. Henry. She is a comic-opera artiste, and is at present engaged in a Boston theatre. During the season of 1893 she was playing with De Wolf Hopper, and this year is with Pauline Hall. Hill charges desertion.

SYDNEY ROSENFELD INDIGNANT

He Resents Remarks Made by Francis Wilson and Begins Two Actions for Libel—He Asks for $50,000.

Another lot of litigation has grown out of the efforts of Sydney Rosenfeld, the playwright, to collect from Actor Francis Wilson $7,500 which he alleges is due on two plays that he wrote for Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson narrowly escaped going to jail last Saturday for contempt of an order of Justice Ingraham that he be examined before trial in the suit of Rosenfeld. Just as the papers were about to be signed Mr. Wilson appeared, with his attorney, and the examination went on in the office of Myron Oppenheim, in the Stewart Building.

It appears that after the publication of the examination, Mr. Wilson, in a published statement, said things which Mr. Rosenfeld did not like. Mr. Rosenfeld at once communicated with his counsel, Oppenheim & Severance, and two actions for libel against Mr. Wilson were at once begun.

Mr. Oppenheim went to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and got a warrant from Magistrate Crane for Mr. Wilson's arrest for criminal libel. The warrant was not served, as Mr. Wilson left this city on Sunday night for Washington to fill an engagement.

While Mr. Oppenheim was getting the warrant on the criminal charge, Mr. Severance was drawing up the papers in a civil suit founded on the same matter, in which Mr. Rosenfeld asks $50,000 damages for libel. These papers were given to a Deputy Sheriff yesterday to serve.

The plaintiff states that he has been for the last twenty years engaged in the business of inventing, writing, and adapting plays and librettos, and that he is well and favorably known as a playwright. He states that his reputation for honesty and fair dealing has always been good, and he denies in toto the statement made by the defendant in the interview.

Mr. Rosenfeld complains of these statements, made by Mr. Wilson: "I think he believes I injured his reputation as a playwright, as if such a thing was possible. He has no reputation to damage, because he has never done anything original that was a success." "Rosenfeld is an ingrate of the most shocking type. He came to me some years ago when he had teeth on his trousers—when his trousers were frayed at the bottom, and I loaned him $1,000." "He has all the Hellenic characteristics of old in the way of greed and avarice, but lacks that sterling quality of his race, the power to conserve what he gets hold of. Hence he is always going after some one else's money. His litigiousness has become chronic."

Mr. Rosenfeld says in his complaint that all the above statements are falsehoods, and they were known to be false by the maker, and that by reason of the false and malicious statements, the plaintiff suffered in his good name and reputation, and has been brought into public disgrace and ridicule. He therefore demands damages in the sum of $50,000.

SOROSIS' VARIED PROGRAMME

AN AFTERNOON DEVOTED TO LUNCHEON, MUSIC, AND DISCUSSION.

John Oliver Hobbes and Mme. Sterling of the Distinguished Guests Who Were Present.

Sorosis had her best meeting of the season, so far, yesterday, despite the rain and general atmospheric unpleasantness. By the 1st of December the latest homecomers are in town, and so many extra chairs were necessary for the meeting that it was some time after the luncheon before the large company was seated, ready for the opening of the programme.

Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes) was one of the most distinguished guests. Mme. Antoinette Sterling was another. Mme. Sterling made her first appearance in this city, after an absence of twenty years, at Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's birthday celebration. Many of the members of Sorosis were friends who knew her before that time in the earliest part of her career, when she sang in Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn.

She gave Sorosis an individual opportunity yesterday to judge of the improvement that can be made in a voice by twenty years' cultivation. She sang one song as part of the afternoon's entertainment not down on the programme.

"Mrs. Craigie is such a wholesome looking woman," said a Sorosian, commenting upon the charming writer. She was a very interesting looking woman. She wore a brown gown, with the bodice front of white, with black jet trimmings, long white gloves, and a large black hat and veil. She spoke a few moments in the discussion of the question for the day.

Florence Rice Knox, another singer, was present, and Mrs. Nate Salisbury, who was a concert singer before her marriage.

Mrs. Terhune, (Marian Harland,) Mrs. Julia Pearl, and Mrs. Nellie Yale Nelson were other guests.

On the regular programme was "The Magic Song," by Miss Florence Ranstead, and "Ritournelle" and "Looks and Eyes," by Miss Dorothy Humbert, both delightfully sung. Miss Ada Benfey was down for two recitations, "The Object of Love," by Mary Wilkins, and "A Sisterly Scheme," by H. C. Sumner, but Sorosis always calls for encores, with a reader of Miss Benfey's ability.

"Modern Methods in Education" was the subject for the day's discussion. It was presented by Mrs. Susan Ketcham Bourne, Chairman of the Committee on Education.

The following papers were read: "The Kindergarten," Alice Bartlett Stimson; "Travel as a Means of Education," Alice May Scudder; "Physical Education," Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell; "College Preparation," Miss Lois Adelaide Bangs; "Manual Training," Sarah Conant Ostrom; "Summer Schools," Jeannette N. Leeper; "University Centres in America," Miriam Mason Greeley, and "The New Education," Hester M. Poole.

Following these was an extemporaneous discussion.

HAVE SEEN NO CANALS ON MARS

Local Astronomers Believe Some Observers Have Been Romancing.

Professors Rees and Jacoby and Charles Post read papers last night at the monthly meeting of the Section of Astronomy and Physics of the New-York Academy of Sciences, at Columbia College.

They attacked the alleged discoveries of lines and canals on the planet Mars, their arguments being directed chiefly against Percival Lowell of Boston, who, while at Flagstaff, Arizona, said he had seen the same lines and canals on the planet that had been discovered by Signor Schiaparelli, in Italy.

After the reading there was a general discussion, and the conclusion arrived at was that the gentlemen named are romancers, and not true astronomers; that they had led themselves to believe that there were canals and lines on Mars, and, because they believed so, they saw them. The speakers argued that if what these men allege they saw really existed, it was more than strange that none of the other famous scientists had been able to discover them, even with the most improved telescopes.

FAILED TO GET THEIR REVENGE

Counterfeiters Have a Narrow Escape from Texans.

RAHWAY, Dec. 2.—William Cadwaller and J. R. Greggs, both of Texarkana, Texas, who were victimized by green-goods men in Jersey City last Spring, made another engagement recently with the swindlers and came here with revolvers instead of money.

It was arranged that the Texans and the green-goods men were to meet in this place to-day, but the police induced the two fiery Texans to leave town without keeping the engagement.

Brought Home with a Bullet Wound.

Capt. Charles De Lacey of the coalboat Isabella I. Fox put in at the foot of East Sixty-seventh Street last night, and the Captain told a policeman that he had a sick woman aboard the boat, and he wanted to send her to a hospital. An ambulance was summoned, and the surgeon found that the woman had a bullet in her right leg. She refused to say how she received the injury and was taken to the hospital.

The Captain of the boat, with his wife, Frances De Lacey, and his brother John, were placed under arrest as suspicious characters. They said the woman had been shot Thursday last on board of another canal boat at Port Redding, N. J., by a Spaniard named Joseph Luci.

RAILWAY FIGHT AT AN END

Prolonged Contest Between Texas Lines Finally Settled.

STRIFE FOR AN OUTLET TO THE GULF

Missouri, Kansas and Texas Road Finally Gains Its Point and Can Run Trains Through to Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 2.—The long and bitter war between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway system and the International and Great Northern Railway Company for possession of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, between Houston and Galveston, furnishing an outlet at tidewater on the Gulf, has been terminated in a compromise, after being before the State and Federal courts for about three years.

The terms of the compromise as agreed upon between the owners of the respective properties provide that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company shall transfer to the International and Great Northern Company 4,099 shares of capital stock of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad of the par value of $100 per share, being one-half of the total amount of the capital stock of the company, less one share, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas retaining 4,999 shares and the two remaining shares being placed with some person agreed upon by both the contending roads in order to secure the strict and impartial carrying out of the terms of the agreement.

In consideration of this transfer of stock, the Great Northern surrenders the ninety-nine-year lease made in 1888, by which it secured exclusive possession and control of the Galveston property, and franchises to be canceled and abrogated. The agreement further stipulates that both the International and Missouri, Kansas and Texas shall enter into a joint contract with the Galveston, identical in every detail, for the transportation of trains, cars, passengers, tonnage, &c., between Houston and Galveston. Under this amicable arrangement the two rival roads will at once begin a joint operation of the track between Houston and the Gulf, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas will be able to touch tidewater.

The formal agreement which brings this long fight to a close has been submitted to the Texas Railroad Commission, at Austin, and has received its approval, and trains will in a day or two be running through unbroken between St. Louis and Galveston.

The road in question was chartered by Texas in 1853, and its completion was prevented by the breaking out of the rebellion after fifty miles of the roadbed had been finished. It is one of the oldest, as well as the most interesting and important, railroad cases that has been before the courts for a long time, involving, as it does, valuable franchises and privileges. The road embodies the consolidated rights and privileges of a number of other roads previously chartered. It was designed by its projectors to build from Galveston to Henderson in Rusk County.

The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, and its outstanding bonded indebtedness is $2,000,000. In 1882 the road was sold under foreclosure proceedings, and was purchased by Jay Gould and Russell Sage, who reorganized it, and, in 1885, executed a lease of the road for ninety-nine years to the International and Great Northern Railroad Company, and it is the validity of this lease and the possession thereunder of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Road by the International and Great Northern Company that are involved in the present contention. Under the lease, the road became a part of Gould's great Southwestern system, known as the Missouri Pacific.

In 1888, Texas instituted proceedings to forfeit the International and Great Northern charter on the ground of the invalidity of the lease of that road to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and Gould immediately dissolved the Missouri Pacific system by canceling all the leases mentioned except that of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson to the International and Great Northern, which the latter road retained and under which it to-day holds and claims possession. Receiverships followed, and in 1892 the International resumed possession.

In 1892 a new Board of Directors, antagonistic to the Gould interest, was elected by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company, and then followed negotiations looking to the cancellation of the lease of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson to the International and Great Northern, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas having acquired all the outstanding stock of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson in the settlements with Gould, and being owner of the property. These negotiations failed, and the next move was the first step in the aggressive litigation by which the Missouri, Kansas and Texas sought to wrest the road from the International and secure for its line a long-sought outlet on the Gulf.

The agreement made to-day gives the Missouri, Kansas and Texas the right to run trains to Galveston.

WORKING FOR THE HOSPITALS

Plans of the Woman's Auxiliary for Collections.

The meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association yesterday afternoon at the home of the president, Mrs. Richard Irvin of 72 West Thirty-sixth Street, was largely attended.

Among the members present were Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss, Mrs. Thomas C. Sloane, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, Mrs. Ira Davenport, Mrs. A. H. Cutler, Mrs. William James, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. W. E. Dennis, Mrs. H. M. Day, Mrs. H. Herrmann, Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mrs. J. B. Lawrence, Miss S. O. Hoffman and Mrs. Frederick F. Cook.

Among the measures adopted to aid the coming collection was the issuing of a special appeal to a class of retail dealers that especially profit from the trade of women, such as the dry goods houses, milliners, dressmakers, confectioners, caterers, fruiterers, florists, &c.

A fervent appeal to the women of New-York, asking for their contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the collection, was also adopted. Many ladies took collection boxes to place in leading resorts.

THOUGHT TO BE A WIFE MURDERER

Man Answering the Description of John H. Barker Captured.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 2.—The mulatto captured by Dr. Gordon and Mrs. Ephraim Briscoe in Newtown yesterday answers exactly the description furnished by the Danbury police of John Henry Barker, who murdered his wife at White Plains last September and then disappeared.

The prisoner refused to give his name, and fought furiously when the Newtown officials looked for the tell-tale scars. He keeps muttering that he didn't cut his wife's throat. Barker's wife was found dead with her jugular severed.

The White Plains authorities have been notified of his capture. The prisoner looks as if he had lived in the woods ever since the murder was committed.

MAY FINISH THE HUDSON RIVER TUNNEL

A Report Circulated that the Company Is to be Reorganized.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 2.—A report was circulated here to-day to the effect that the Hudson River Tunnel Company is to be reorganized and work resumed on the tunnel in a short time.

John R. Dos Passos was given as authority for the statement.

The plan of reorganization, it is said, is to have the bondholders surrender 50 per cent. of their holdings, pay an assessment of 30 per cent. and receive new prior lien bonds at par in the new company.

Prepared to Assist.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Muggins—Miss Millyuns has money to burn.

Harduppe—Well, I am willing to offer myself as a match.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. Not possible to find better values than at 45 West 23d St.

Auction Sales.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,

85 Liberty St.,

One door west of Broadway.

A Magnificent Collection of

Oriental RUGS.

Goods Now on Exhibition.

SALE DAYS,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,

December 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th,

At 2:30 Each Day.

All goods guaranteed as to make and texture.

A.—JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer.

We have been favored with instructions to sell by auction at the

SILO ART GALLERIES, NO. 43 LIBERTY ST.

the most important consignment of SUPERB DINNER SETS AND BRIC-A-BRAC, IN ROYAL DRESDEN, COALPORT, MINTON, ROYAL WORCESTER, AND CROWN DERBY, &c., &c., EVER SOLD IN THIS CITY, AND BY ORDER OF THE THREE MOST PROMINENT IMPORTING FIRMS IN THIS COUNTRY,

the sale of which is now in preparation and will commence

To-day, (Tuesday,) December 3, and continue every day thereafter until Dec. 14, commencing each day at 2 o'clock.

GRAND EXHIBITION TO-DAY.

SEATS SPECIALLY RESERVED FOR LADIES DURING THE ENTIRE TWO WEEKS OF THIS WONDERFUL SALE, THE LIKE OF WHICH FOR DAINTY PIECES of the rarest kind of faience and other bric-a-brac has never been offered for public competition in this city.

PLEASE NOTICE HOUR OF SALE, 2 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

PETER C. KELLOGG & CO.'S FALL SALE OF TROTTING STOCK at Madison Square Garden, New-York, TUESDAY to FRIDAY, Dec. 3 to 6, 1895, days and evenings, commencing each morning at 10 o'clock and each evening at 7:30.

350 TROTTING-BRED HORSES, affording selections suitable for COACH, CARRIAGE, and other PARK VEHICLES, and for ALL LIGHT HARNESS PURPOSES, on STREET, ROAD, or TRACK.

Every Horse is PLEDGED TO ABSOLUTE SALE. All others invariably declined.

Consignments have been received from many of the most prominent breeders in the country, the quality of which comports with the standard of breeding maintained at their several establishments. Among these is the first installment, about eighty head, toward closing out the celebrated Stony Ford Stud; about fifty head from the Palo Alto Stud of California, with which the sale will commence on Tuesday morning; others from Forbes Farm, Maplehurst, Babcock Farms, Eldorado Stud, Rock Spring, and other noted establishments.

Address PETER C. KELLOGG & CO., Auctioneers, 107 John St., New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Legal Sales.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN District of Virginia.—In Equity.—NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, complainant, against LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and Horace J. Morse, as receiver, defendants.—In pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause on October 11th, 1895, I, the undersigned Special Master in said decree named, shall, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., said day and hour being fixed pursuant to said decree, sell in one parcel without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, the rights, franchises, and property covered by the lien of and described in certain receivers' certificates and in a certain trust indenture described in said decree, said rights, franchises, and property being generally described as follows: All the property, choses in action, and rights of Long Island Traction Company, and also the right, title, and interest of Long Island Traction Company in and to the entire capital stock of The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and The Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, and the dividends, income, interest, and increase thereof, also all the rents and profits derived or receivable by The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company as lessee of the railroad and other property of The Brooklyn City Railroad Company under the certain lease of February 14, 1893, and all the right, title, and interest of said Long Island Traction Company and said The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in and to a certain guarantee fund of $4,000,000 in said lease mentioned, and all the right, title, and interest of The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in and to the amount of the cost of all property, extensions, etc., made by The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for use in connection with the operations of the railroads of The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, being all the property directed to be sold by the said decree. No bid for the property will be received unless at or before the time of making the bid the bidder shall deposit with me as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if upon being reported the same is accepted by the Court either the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash, or receiver's certificates to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, par value, of principal issued under the order of March 26th, 1895, made in the suit of Kidder and others against Long Island Traction Company and others, or collateral trust gold notes to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, par value, of principal, of Long Island Traction Company and The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, secured by the collateral trust indenture of August 1st, 1894.

Of the price for which the said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the sum of fifty thousand dollars, less the amount of any cash deposit which may have been made by the bidder at the time of making his bid, and also upon the confirmation of such sale, and from time to time thereafter such further portion of the said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the Court may direct, in order to meet the expenses of foreclosure and sale and allowed preferential claims. The right is reserved by the Court in said decree to reject any bid and to retake possession of and resell said property upon failure of any purchaser to comply with any order of Court requiring further payment of such bid or any decreed preferential claim.

The balance of the purchase price not required to be thus paid in cash may be paid in cash or in said receiver's certificates and collateral trust notes and coupons thereof, reckoning the same at such price as shall be equivalent to the amount the holders thereof shall be entitled to receive thereon.

The sale is subject to confirmation by the Court. If any bid shall be accepted by the Court and the person or persons making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of the Court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia, for further particulars and for a more specific description of the property therein ordered and herein advertised to be sold.—Dated November 2d, 1895.

F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, Special Master.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS; or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"

AND

"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

Boarders Wanted.

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41 st ST., 43 EAST.—Nice double room; heated; also single; excellent board; home comforts; prices very low.

43d ST., 20 EAST.—Rooms, with board; private baths; new management; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large front and hall room; connecting private bath; references.

SEVENTEENTH ST., 61 WEST, BETWEEN 5th and 6th Avenues; rooms, with board for parties seeking a pleasant, refined home for the Winter; excellent accommodations.

Brooklyn.

COMFORTABLE; TABLE FIRST-CLASS. Connecting parlors; grate fires; hot water radiators; new furniture; finely decorated; table first-class; immaculate table linen; expert service; high-grade cooking; large grounds; fashionable locality; bridge, 20 minutes; all parts of Brooklyn by trolley; Park, 10 minutes. 808 Prospect Place.

Furnished Rooms.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large and medium sunny rooms; handsomely furnished; single or suites; breakfast optional; references.

37 WEST 24th ST.—Grand parlor floor, newly furnished, heated; furnished rooms; gentlemen; reference; board optional.

144 WEST 48th ST.—Large furnished room; all conveniences; reference.

240 EAST 22d ST.—Neatly furnished front room; also hall room; ladies only; reference required; ring three times.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE ON SECOND floor; fashionable residence; private American family of two; to one or two gentlemen of refinement desiring luxurious home; between 58th and 59th Sts., west. EXCLUSIVE, Box 168 Times.

Winter Resorts.

THE Jefferson, Richmond, Virginia.

This Magnificent Hotel

Is now open for the reception of guests. A delightful

WINTER RESORT,

and a convenient resting place for Southern tourists.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL, Garden City, Long Island.

This new Hotel is now open for guests, situated in a park of thirty acres. Heated by steam and open fireplaces in rooms. Piazzas with southerly exposure inclosed in glass and heated. Rooms single or en suite, with private baths. Reached by Long Island R. R., from East 34th St. and James Slip Ferries. Time from 34th St., 50 minutes; from James Slip, 1 hour and 10 minutes. Unsurpassed as a Winter and Summer resort. Good roads in every direction. Cuisine unexcelled. Terms, $3.50 per day and upward; weekly, $20.00 and upward. Special rates for season guests. For particulars address

M. F. MEEHAN, Manager, Garden City, or GARDEN CITY CO., Room 157, 280 Broadway.

RETURN TO FORMER MANAGEMENT.

HAMILTON HOTEL, HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.

For circulars and information apply until Dec. 12 at office of Boston Home Journal, 220 Devonshire St., to

MEAD & BROOKS, Managers.

LAUREL IN THE PINES, Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Opens Saturday, Dec. 14th.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J. Remains open throughout the entire year. J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager. Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Andrews Avenue (as now proposed) distant northerly 154.35 feet from the intersection of a certain curve connecting the said easterly line of Andrews Avenue with the northerly line of Burnside Avenue; running thence easterly and at right angles with Andrews Avenue 278.45 feet to a point in the westerly line of Burnside Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue upon a curve to the left with a radius 260 feet, for a distance of 107.02 feet; thence again southwesterly, and still along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue, upon a curve to the right with a radius 1,020 feet for a distance of 200.91 feet; thence still along the northerly side of Burnside Avenue and upon a curve to the right with a radius 19.176 feet for a distance of 38.24 feet, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Andrews Avenue 154.35 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building.) New-York, December 2, 1895.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1895, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1896, as provided by Section 843 of the New-York City Consolidation act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of December, 1895, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1896, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1895, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1895 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 843 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Port of New-York, Nov. 18th, 1895.—In pursuance of law, 958 lots of unclaimed and abandoned merchandise, embracing 2,800 packages, will be sold at public auction; sale to commence Tuesday, December 10th, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., and to continue daily thereafter till all said goods are sold. 961 of said lots will be sold at the U. S. Barge Office, New-York City; 1 lot, portable railway for contractor's use, will be sold at "Erie Basin Stores," Brooklyn, N. Y., and 1 metal shaft will be sold at "Beard's Amity St. Stores," Brooklyn, N. Y. Catalogues may be obtained at the Seizure Room, Barge Office, on and after December 2nd, 1895. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps of dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other carts duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.

GEO. E. WARING, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Miscellaneous.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON. A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoïds, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them. E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c. CURED BY

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.

Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Patents.

PATENT YOUR GOOD IDEAS AND UNITE with capital to promote them. An interesting pamphlet mailed free. F. W. BARKER, Pat. Att'y, 253 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Lessees and Managers. GRAND OPERA SEASON. Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau. Wed. Eve., Dec. 4, Ambroise Thomas's opera, HAMLET. Mmes. Calve (first time here as Ophelia) and Mantelli, MM. Plancon, Mauguiere, Castelmary, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Bevignani. Thurs. Eve., Dec. 5, first Special Subscription Night of the German Series. TRISTAN UND ISOLDE (IN GERMAN.) Mmes. Nordica and Brema. MM. Ed. de Reszke, Kaschmann, and Jean de Reszke, Conductor, Seidl. Fri. Ev'g, Dec. 6, Bizet's Opera, "CARMEN." Mmes. Calve and Lola Beeth. MM. Lubert, de Vries, Carbone, and Maurel. Conductor, Bevignani. Sat. Afternoon, Dec. 7, at 1:45 P. M., double bill: LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Saville, MM. Cremonini and Ancona, and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calve and Kitzu; MM. Lubert and Ancona. Sat. Ev'g, Dec. 7, Popular prices, Il Trovatore. Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli, MM. Kaschmann and Russitano. Sun. Ev'g, Dec.

BARBARA AUB A PERJURER

Makes Confession that Practically Frees Langerman.

SHE IS SENT TO THE TOMBS PRISON

Man Whom She Accused Is Held as a Witness in the House of Detention.

DRAMATIC END BROUGHT BY RECORDER

He Prevailed upon the Young Woman to Tell the Truth—The Case Without Parallel.

Barbara Aub, the book canvasser, on whose testimony, as complaining witness, Walter Lothair Stanley Langeman, a law clerk, was convicted Nov. 2 of a crime the penalty of which is twenty years' imprisonment, has recanted.

She has made a full confession which admits perjury as to that feature of her relations with Langerman which constituted a crime, while she adheres to so much of her accusation as holds him guilty of moral turpitude.

A result of this recantation was the setting aside yesterday of the verdict of felony reached by the the jury last week and a technical release of the convicted prisoner, while the woman was committed to the Tombs pending action by the District Attorney on an accusation of perjury.

The circumstances attending this requital through conscience were extraordinary. No playwright had probably ever supposed it possible that such a denouement to a criminal trial should occur as that which took place yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions.

It was sentence day for Langerman, and it was not expected that Recorder Goff would punish the convicted man with less than fifteen years' imprisonment. Langerman himself believed when he left his cell in the Tombs to go before the Recorder that he would leave the Criminal Court Building branded as a felon. His lawyers had no word of hope or consolation for him.

Interest in the culmination of the efforts to punish Langerman was intense, and the Recorder's court was thronged long before the hour for its formal opening by excited men, who struggled for positions whence they could see and hear well. The court officers almost despaired of maintaining decorum, and it was only because violence was used finally that the entrance doors were not carried by storm.

District Attorney Fellows appeared to have no hint of what the upshot of the proceedings would be. He was at the seat assigned to the County Prosecutor, with Assistant District Attorneys Weeks, Townsend, (who prosecuted Langerman,) Battle, Unger, and Lewis.

When the Recorder came into court he was accompanied by the sitting Judge, Thomas Allison, and Justices Truax and MacLean.

The Recorder was flushed and perturbed, and when the crier had opened the court he nervously directed the arraignment of Langerman, with whom he dealt so scathingly in his charge to the jury last week.

The Prisoner in Court.

"Walter L. S. Langerman to the bar," was the order given by Clerk Penney, and a moment later the prisoner emerged through the door of the corridor leading to the waiting cells, and as he appeared his counsel, Robert J. Haire and Waushope Lynn, edged through the crowd, so as to be near their client and acquit themselves of their final duty to him.

Langerman, in respect of garb, had not changed. His clothes were elegant, and he was well groomed. His face and gait alone betrayed ulcers. His features were drawn and twisted, his gaze was helpless and appealing, and his complexion had become several degrees more sallow. He gave a faint greeting to Col. Haire and looked at him almost supplicatingly, as if to implore a short shrift and a speedy withdrawal from the gaze of 500 persons.

On the asking of the formal question why judgment should not be pronounced, Langerman nervously prepared to speak, and uttered several words that were husky and unintelligible. Haire addressed the Court and submitted written motions for a new trial and arrest of judgment. The Recorder denied the motions.

"Then," continued Col. Haire, "I will speak in regard to the sentence which is about to be imposed on my client. Either this defendant has been guilty of one of the gravest crimes known to the law or else an awful injustice has been done to him. I am not here to plead for mercy for him and shall not ask for mercy to mitigate the sentence that is due on such a conviction.

"This man has suffered all he can suffer. He has had the condemnation of the public, has been vilified beyond measure, and his name is greeted with ignominy by all who have heard of the proceedings at his trial. He can suffer no greater degradation than he has suffered.

"But I have faith that the time will come when the public and even this honorable Court will be satisfied that his conviction was not warranted—"

"Is that all, Mr. Haire?" asked the Recorder.

"Yes, Sir, except that I have to say that if you will defer sentence two weeks I have reason to believe that I shall be able to submit evidence on which your Honor will grant a new trial."

HE TELLS OF THE CONFESSION.

Recorder Rehearses What He Did and Scores the Prisoner.

Recorder Goff, after Lawyer Haire had finished speaking, pondered a few moments, and did not answer Mr. Haire's final appeal, but turning to Langerman, began to speak clearly and decisively, and at points when he was scathing he emphasized his words.

"Langerman," he began, and the prisoner turned toward him with some sign of animation, "upon a careful review of the testimony given at your trial, it must be clear to any impartial mind that the jury were absolutely warranted and justified in finding against you the verdict they found. Even upon the testimony of the girl herself, if there could have arisen a reasonable doubt, you dispelled that doubt yourself. Your own testimony dispelled any doubt that could possibly arise on this record as to your guilt.

"Your refusal to answer questions upon the ground that they would tend to incriminate and degrade or disgrace you; your palpable exaggerations; your statement of occurrences which, to the mind of any man, manifestly were false. Your statement of occurrences there were such as could scarcely in human reason be believed of the most abandoned woman.

"Had you confined yourself to the truth, the jury might have acted and thought differently. But you did not confine yourself to that. You went beyond that, and you testified to a series of occurrences which upon their face carried with them their own refutation, because of their exaggeration and absolute improbability. And then, again, what attributed most to your conviction was your evil repute. Had you been a man of good character, could have shown good character, and whose reputation was fair and good and upright and honest as a man, you might never have had the verdict of guilty rendered against you, which you have. It is only an illustration of how valuable a good character is in time of need, and in the hour of peril. And I am satisfied that your evil repute probably more than anything placed you in the position you are.

"Since the rendition of the verdict, I have, as the law gives me authority to do, inquired as to the circumstances that would tend to mitigate your punishment as well as to the circumstances that would tend to aggravate your offense. These are the words of the statute.

Prisoner's Character Assailed.

"I have received a great many communications both for and against you. The peculiar character of these communications is that those speaking in your favor have, without an exception, been anonymous, and some of them have been very scurrilous. Those against you have been signed by reputable men and women who have offered to come forward and make affidavit, and some of them have done so, of former transactions of yours when nothing but the reluctance of the woman prevented your being arraigned at the criminal bar then. Your life, it will appear, has been one of loose morals.

"Your record is a very unsavory one. But notwithstanding that, Langerman, no matter what you have been and no matter what you may be, you are entitled to strict justice and impartial justice, and that justice demands that you be not punished under this verdict."

This keynote of what was to follow occasioned interest that was keen, almost painful. There was a short hum of suppressed exclamation, men turned to each other inquiringly, the Recorder delayed his address several seconds, and the prisoner and his counsel exchanged glances which said: "What can he mean?"

"I have," continued the Recorder, "since the verdict was pronounced, instituted on my own responsibility, actuated by some motive, or at least by some spirit that I cannot now account for, but I have conducted an investigation into this matter, and the result of my investigation is, I am fairly and reasonably convinced—that is, as far as human testimony is concerned, and keeping in mind its fallability—I am convinced you are innocent of this crime."

It had been distressing to watch Langerman after the Recorder said that justice demanded that he should not be punished. A tremor had seized him, and as the climax was reached, while his eyes were riveted on him who made the address, tears began to course down his face, and at the words, "You are innocent," the prisoner exclaimed: "Ah!" half sobbingly, half in joy, threw his arms around Col. Haire's neck and sobbed like an infant. He promptly recovered from his emotion, and earnestly listened, with a new expression on his face, partly a smile, partly interested surprise, and held one of Col. Haire's hands.

"This girl," the Recorder went on, "has confessed to me. For long and many hours of anxiety and perplexity I must say, covering some days and nights since your conviction, I have struggled with this case, and I trust that during the rest of my judicial life nothing of the kind will ever present itself to me again.

"Strictly speaking, there might be a grave question whether or not I should arrest judgment; whether I should permit a solemn verdict of a jury to be challenged; and, were the crime—the alleged crime—of a different nature than the one it is, I would have grave doubts and hesitancy as to whether I would allow a verdict of a jury to be thus challenged.

"But, considering the peculiar character of the crime charged against you, and all the surrounding circumstances, I am satisfied that even without the light of judicial precedent upon this matter, for I doubt if there has occurred a case in the history of criminal jurisprudence in this or any other country to equal this, and without the light of precedent or judicial opinion to guide me, I have had simply to rely upon what I considered to be the principles of right and justice, and to exercise that inherent power that a Court has over its own records, over its own transactions. I have taken from this girl, after having had many conversations with her, after exhaustive questioning and examination, a full confession.

Some Things She Would Not Recant.

"In justice to the unfortunate creature she yet persists in denying the worst of the accusations which you have made against her on the witness stand, and which I before referred to as carrying with them their own refutation. I have urged her, and I think she has recognized the fact, and she says so in her confession here, that she has done a grievous wrong, and that she is willing undo that wrong now. She has suffered, the unfortunate girl, very much, and what with her sufferings of conscience and her homeless, houseless, and friendless condition, her lot is indeed a sad one.

"I will not read this confession. It is very thorough. She goes into everything that occurred, but, to sum it up, she says that the going from house to house and from place to place and from person to person, looking for a sympathetic friend, and not finding any; that finally, when she visited this lady, to whom she first made the complaint, that she then thought, having been rebuked and having failed to see other persons she sought, she then had the thought in her mind of going to the doctor—this doctor who met with the untimely death—Dr. Burnet. She saw nothing before her but a life of shame and degradation, and, in order to protect herself somewhat from that life, she told Miss Smedley her story, and Miss Smedley, acting on the feelings of an indignant, virtuous woman, and a good woman, immediately caused complaint to be made by bringing her to the police court; and, once there, the girl had not the strength of character to recede one step from the position which she had taken, and even after that, and in the police court, the girl states in her confession, she wished to withdraw without giving any reason; that she wished to discontinue the prosecution without stating her reason, but that her friend would not permit her to do so, inasmuch as her honor was involved.

"And the girl goes on to say then that if she had withdrawn she would have been cast out by these friends and looked upon as a liar or an abandoned woman, either one or the other. And she says in her own pathetic language, 'What was easy at first became easier as the case went on, and the story I told at the commencement became to me as if it were true,' so that the poor, unfortunate one lied, and she sat here on this witness stand for five hours undergoing a most excruciating examination at the hands of your counsel, and I venture to say it is not usual to find a female witness withstanding so successfully all attempts made to cast a blemish upon her reputation and find a flaw in her life as that poor girl did.

Sets the Verdict Aside.

"I may be permitted to say here that it is the experience of all lawyers that it is a very unwise thing for counsel to relentlessly and mercilessly cross-examine a young woman unless they have the proofs of her guilt so conclusive that she cannot get away from them, and your counsel for five hours plied this girl with questions, making her his own witness and her answers became conclusive upon him, and during those five hours she withstood the attack successfully. I have considered as to what course to take, but I will read just a paragraph of her confession:

"'I know that Langerman was convicted of assault, as I have charged, and that he is now awaiting sentence on that conviction. I make this sworn statement of my own free will, without persuasion or urging from any person whatever, but solely from a desire to do justice, and even at this late day to undo the wrong which I have already done, as far as lies in my power. Before making this statement I have been cautioned by his Honor the Recorder that I need make no statement whatever which might incriminate me or hereafter be used against me in any way or for any purpose, but that if I make such statement it must be of my own free will and expression. I do make this statement of my own free will and expression, and with the knowledge that it may inculpate me or be used against me in any proceeding hereafter which the ends of justice may require, and I am willing to be punished for the wrong I have done.'

"Then she goes on to recite in her unhappy narrative her unfortunate life.

"Under the condition of affairs, while a formal motion has not been made, but exercising the inherent power of this court on account of this most extraordinary situation, justice dictates to me to do one thing and only one thing, and that is to set aside this verdict and to grant you a new trial.

"I shall not commit you to prison in holding you for a new trial, because it is manifest that on a new trial, with this testimony in my possession, or at least in the possession of the court and of the law officer of the court, you could not be convicted. But in order that the ends of justice may not be frustrated as far as this case is concerned, I will commit you to the House of Detention as a witness, awaiting such time and such action as the District Attorney of this county may think proper to take. He may see fit, and he may find it necessary, to use you as a witness in proceedings hereafter, growing out of this unfortunate case.

"I will, therefore, discharge you upon your own recognizance under this indictment, and grant you a new trial for the reasons set forth, but I will commit you to the House of Detention as a necessary and important witness, to be used in the discretion of the prosecutor of this county.

"I will consult with the District Attorney as to the amount of bail I will fix for your attendance as a witness, but until such bail be fixed you are remanded to prison."

BARBARA AUB IN COURT.

What the Recorder Said to Her—Taken to the Tombs.

When the Recorder ended the first act in the strange criminal drama, court officers approached Langerman to take him to the waiting cell. He turned to go, but appeared to decide that something was due from him, and, turning to the Recorder, who leaned back in his chair, said in a choking voice:

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this act of justice," and bowed. Recorder Goff acknowledged the salutation and Langerman was led away.

He was taken toward the north entrance of the Bridge of Sighs, and a minute later his accuser and rescuer, Barbara Aub, was led into Part II. She was accompanied by Mrs. E. M. Whittemore of the Door of Hope, where Miss Aub had been stopping.

The girl had changed sadly and alarmingly. She could not walk without aid, her face was blanched, and her features were distorted almost by deep set lines. She had been weeping, and her garb of black, though neat and tidy, sat ungracefully, as though on a lay figure. At the bar she looked tearfully and appealingly at the array of counsel, and when the Recorder addressed her she started, but listened attentively.

"Barbara Aub," he began gently, "I will not say a word to you that will add to the weight of your misfortunes and your tribulations.

"But, no matter what compassion I may feel for you personally and your unhappy life and unfortunate position, yet there is but a plain duty before me, and that is to recognize in your act a scandalization of justice and one calculated to sap the very foundations; to impose upon a court of justice, upon all its elements, upon a jury of twelve men who believed you, to go through the various stages of criminal prosecution with that terrible false accusation upon your lips, is something so horrible that I will not characterize it.

"The injury was not so much done to Langerman as it was done to the cause of the administration of criminal justice in this city, and it may be that for many years to come your case will be cited in defense of the guilty, and juries may find it difficult, when the case of Barbara Aub is brought before them, to render a verdict of guilty, no matter what the proof may be. There is the great wrong you have done.

Sent to the Tombs.

"Langerman has been saved, and if there be anything to relieve you from complete condemnation it is the fact that before the final words of judgment were uttered that would send Langerman for many years to State prison, you relented and your conscience told you, as you say in your confession, to undo the wrong that you had done. That is to be taken greatly into consideration in dealing with you hereafter.

"Unfortunate woman, I can do but one thing for you now, and that is to hand you over to the responsible officer of the law to be dealt with.

"Mr. District Attorney, here is this sworn confession, admitting perjury upon the trial in this case, and it is for you, as the responsible prosecuting officer of this county, to take such steps as you think proper. That there must be a vindication of outraged justice there can be no question.

"While you, Barbara Aub, may be an object of pity and compassion, you cannot but expect severe condemnation for the great wrong you have done to the law and public morals. I therefore commit you to prison to await action by the District Attorney.

"I will file your confession with the papers in this case as a record of the court, and the District Attorney will take such steps as he may think proper."

Col. Fellows rose at the conclusion of the Recorder's remarks to Miss Aub and spoke pityingly of her, while expressing amazement at her crime and contemptuously of Langerman, who, he said, was primarily the cause of her misfortune. Miss Aub, who acted as if dazed, was led out of the court, and at the steps near the Bridge of Sighs, she passed within a foot of Langerman, but did not recognize him. She was taken to the women's prison in the Tombs, and was visited by Mary Clementina Smedley of 111 West Thirty-fourth Street, who first espoused her cause and encouraged her to make a complaint, and the Indian missionary, who is known as the Princess Wenigua. No one else visited her after Mrs. Whittemore left, and orders were given to the jail attendants to take no messages to her.

LANGERMAN TALKS FREELY.

May Not Appear Against Barbara Aub, He Says.

Before being taken to the House of Detention on a complaint signed by Clark Carroll, which recited that he was a witness whose bail was $1,000 in the case of Barbara Aub, accused of perjury, Langerman saw and talked freely with several friends in the Criminal Court Building. While apparently grave over the events of the day, he said that he felt as if a load of a million pounds had been taken from him.

"I do not know," he added, "what I may do in regard to Barbara Aub. I am disposed to believe that she is not mentally responsible. Perhaps I may follow advice, and not appear against her. At any rate, I do not feel harshly toward her.

"But what a tremendous relief to me! I have thought seriously over this matter. I am not a saint, but not as black as I have been represented to be. Providence had a hand in this. I believe now that there is a God; else how would this girl have decided at the last moment to tell the truth?"

"What will I do now? I can hardly tell just now. I have just escaped what to me would have been living death. I have friends left, and shall be out of restraint before to-morrow, when I will consider my future. I shall not comment on the case or talk of the affidavits and communications that the Recorder spoke of, except to say that to my knowledge I never did a wrong, a criminal act."

Langerman was received at the House of Detention by Sergt. Holbrow, who issued instructions that no one should see the witness without exhibiting a permit from the criminal authorities, the Recorder, or the Police Commissioner.

An effort to bail Langerman out at the District Attorney's office by Joseph Robinson, an optician, of 1,146 Broadway, failed. He cited as his property 304 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, but Bail Clerk Anderson refused to accept security on the plea that he owed $135 in unpaid taxes. The equity of Robinson in the property is $6,000, there being a mortgage of $10,000 on it.

Recorder Goff would not let Barbara Aub's confession leave his possession until he handed it to Col. Fellows, who said that it would not be made public until it had been considered by the Grand Jury. This may be to-day. Assistant District Attorney McManus did not take the case before the jurors yesterday.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THE CASE.

Has No Parallel, Declared Assistant District Attorney Lindsay.

Recorder Goff, after the court proceedings, said that, in the circumstances, he preferred to be mute. In time he might say what aroused his suspicions and led the way to Miss Aub's confession. He, however, said that the ends of justice were greatly aided by Mrs. Whittemore, who had charge of the girl, and that no one was inculpated in her tenacity as a complaining witness. Col. Townsend, who prosecuted Langerman, said:

"I wonder and shall probably continue to wonder until the end of my official and professional career, I believed in the woman because she told the same story at the trial as she did in the police court. I am afraid that my verdict will be that Miss Aub is a mighty liar if she is not insane. It's a bad day for women in real plight through rascals."

"A curious psychological study—no precedent—" was all that George Gordon Battle would say.

"This case," said John D. Lindsay, who represented the people before the Extraordinary Grand Jury, "has no parallel. It is the case of the age, a marvelous one, almost incomprehensible!"

Col. Haire said that, while Recorder Goff was doing his duty as a jurist and laboring to learn the truth, he was paving the way to the release of his client in another fashion. He proposed to show that Miss Aub was unworthy of belief. Detectives employed by him had obtained evidence, he said, that she had blackmailed a lawyer just in the way she became intimate with Langerman. Miss Aub was confrontedwith the evidence at the house of the Indian Princess Veriqua, 316 West Twenty-eighth Street, last Thursday. Next day, before the hour for sentencing Langerman, Miss Aub saw Recorder Goff and was in tears when she left his office. Col. Haire's inference was that, knowing what had been discovered, Barbara Aub decided on telling the truth.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The Trial and Something About Miss Aub and Langerman.

The charge of assault against Langerman came of a visit Miss Aub made at 119 West Sixty-second Street, where Langerman had a flat, on the morning of May 7 last. She had been there the night before with a book for which she was seeking subscribers, but did not see Langerman. Langerman that morning answered her summons. He wore a bath robe, and, as he half opened the door, called her attention to it. Her reply prompted him to admit her. Miss Aub claims that after Langerman subscribed for the book he used force to ruin her.

There were witnesses at the trial to prove that the windows of Langerman's apartments were open and that, although Miss Aub claimed to have screamed, there was no outcry heard, but that laughter came from Langerman's flat.

Miss Aub first complained of assault to Mrs. Emily Roselle, a schoolmate, who then lived at 39 West Sixtieth Street. Miss Aub said she would destroy herself, but returned to Langerman and upbraided him, so is her story, and he derided her. That night Miss Aub was at her father's house in Brooklyn. Next day she told her story to May Clementina Smedley of 111 West Thirty-fourth Street. She took her to Dr. E. W. Burnelle of 113 West Thirty-fourth Street, who died recently. On Miss Smedley's advice Miss Aub complained to the police and Langerman was arrested. When he was brought into the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, Miss Aub's father attempted to do him violence, but was restrained.

Miss Aub's story of the crime at the trial was that she told in the police court, but it was a matter of surprise to her sympathizers that her narration of events was told without emotion, blush, or tear. During a merciless cross-examination of five hours, however, she did not waver as to fact, and her testimony was not impeached. Efforts to blacken her character failed.

There were witnesses for Langerman to prove that before she saw the prisoner she made calculating inquiry as to his circumstances, but the defense did not establish that Miss Aub was other than she claimed to be.

Langerman, when he testified in his own behalf, excited prejudice. This was mainly due to his appearance, his flippancy, and mannerisms that appeared to indicate that he believed that when he had had his say Miss Aub's accusation would be successfully met. He was very circumstantial in extremely risky details. A strong point against him was his story that Miss Aub asked him for money, and that he was ungenerous. The Recorder's charge was in favor of the prosecution, and the finding of the jury was prompt. Langerman denounced the verdict as "an outrage" and Miss Aub was tearfully joyous over it.

Langerman, who is thirty-five years old, was born in San Francisco. At the time of his arrest he was a clerk in the law office of Carpenter & Crawford, 114 Nassau Street, and had a luxurious bachelor's flat.

Barbara Aub is twenty-three years old. In her teens she knew sorrow, as her mother, a Georgian, died ten years ago, and her life as a girl and young woman has been cheerless and almost aimless. Her father, Philip Aub, a manufacturer of waists, lives at 1,208 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Ex-Mayor Grace was interested in Miss Aub when she was a child, and she was educated at St. Joseph's Academy, Flushing, L. I., and at the Alvord Academy in Pennsylvania. Her father's misfortunes in business made her dependent on aunts until she decided that it would be better for her to earn her own living by book peddling.

STATEMENT FROM MISS SMEDLEY.

Says She Cannot Believe Barbara Aub Committed Perjury.

Miss May C. Smedley, who has from the outset stood behind Miss Aub in her charges against Langerman, was in as complete ignorance as was Langerman himself of the fact that Miss Aub had confessed she perjured herself on the trial.

Miss Smedley went to the office of Assistant District Attorney Robert Townsend yesterday afternoon, and there made a statement to Col. Townsend and to the reporters. She said she still firmly believed that Langerman was guilty of the crime with which he had been charged by Miss Aub.

"There is something queer, something very mysterious here, which I do not understand," said Miss Smedley. "I shall not believe Barbara has committed perjury until I see thorough proofs.

"It was I who put Miss Aub in the Door of Hope, and I charged Mrs. Whittemore and the ladies in charge not to let any one see the girl and not to let the girl go out alone without my knowledge. This they agreed to. She was several times seized with nervous spells in the Door of Hope, the cause of which I do not understand, and I was sent for once at midnight, to go to the institution and take care of and comfort her. This I did. At no time did Barbara breathe the slightest indication to me that she had not told the truth, before God, on the trial, or that she wished to alter her evidence in the slightest particular.

"I went to the Door of Hope last Friday morning to get Barbara to take her to Recorder Goff's Court, as it was arranged that Langerman was to be arraigned that day for sentence. When I reached the institution I was met at the door by one of the teachers. I asked for Miss Aub. 'Why,' said the teacher, 'Miss Aub was dreadfully sick yesterday, and last night Miss Anderson, our Superintendent, took her to the house of Mrs. E. M. Whittemore, the President and founder of the Door of Hope, in Mrs. Whittemore's carriage.'

"I was astounded that the girl should have been taken away without my knowledge. I had misgivings that all was not right. The teacher said it was not her fault. I went at once to Mrs. Whittemore's house, in Park Avenue. The first person I met in the house was a woman physician, said to be the physician to the Door of Hope. She admitted that Miss Aub was in Mrs. Whittemore's house—sick, she said, with nervous prostration. I told her it was very strange I had not been summoned or told a word of Barbara's illness. 'There's something strange about this proceeding—something that I do not like,' I said. I demanded to see Mrs. Whittemore. That lady came down stairs. She also admitted that Barbara was in her house, and she said Miss Aub was very ill, and could not be seen by any one. The doctor also interrupted to say Miss Aub was extremely ill, and could not be seen by any one. Mrs. Whittemore first gave the lateness of the hour when Barbara had the alleged attack as her excuse for not summoning me. She told me she was even then on the point of writing to me to explain. She offered to show me the partly written letter. I told her I would take her word for it.

She Did Not See Miss Aub.

"She and the doctor told me that Miss Aub was so very ill it would be dangerous for me to see her for three days. Believing their statements, I went away without seeing Barbara. I hurried to the office of Assistant District Attorney Townsend and told him of all that had happened. I told him I felt apprehensive that all was not right. He said I need not be alarmed, and that Mrs. Whittemore was a good woman who would not do anything but what was perfectly right.

"Barbara Aub was three days in Mrs. Whittemore's house. What happened there, or what was Barbara's real mental condition, I do not know. But I will know. I have an engagement to meet Recorder Goff at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Mrs. Whittemore refused yesterday to make any statement for publication respecting her connection with Barbara Aub's affidavit.

Miss Smedley went last night to Mrs. Whittemore's house, in Park Avenue, to ask for an interview, but Mrs. Whittemore did not see her. Miss Smedley was told that Mrs. Whittemore had gone out of the city.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD.

One of the social incidents to-day will be the marriage of Miss Josephine I. McCall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. McCall, to Darwin P. Kingsley of Boston. The wedding will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, 54 West Seventy-second Street. The drawing rooms will be handsomely decorated with white roses and palms, and in the hall will be screens of greens, behind which will be stationed an orchestra. Miss Mae McCall will be the bride's attendant.

An out-of-town wedding of importance today will be that of Miss Caroline Kane Neilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Neilson, to Dr. Pedro F. Francke. The marriage will take place at Lawrence, L. I., at noon.

Mrs. William R. Grace will give a tea to-night from 7 to 9 o'clock, to introduce Miss Louise N. Grace. The home of ex-Mayor and Mrs. Grace at 31 East Seventy-ninth Street will be elaborately decorated with flowers and palms, and a number of pretty young women will assist in receiving. After the reception there will be dancing.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, who is spending the Winter at the Buckingham Hotel, has for her guest at present Mrs. Paul Thorndike of Boston. Mrs. Thorndike was Miss Rachel Sherman, and is a daughter of the late Gen. William T. Sherman. While Mrs. Thorndike is in town, a number of luncheons, dinners and theatre parties will be arranged in her honor.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. MacLean and the Misses MacLean, who have been in Europe since early last July, will sail for this country from England the middle of this month, and will go to California, where Mr. MacLean has a ranch. They will remain in the West until early in the Spring.

Mrs. Denning Duer will give a dance on Saturday afternoon of this week in the pink ballroom at Sherry's for the purpose of introducing her daughter, Miss Caroline Suydam Duer.

At the marriage on Thursday afternoon of this week of Miss Elsie Randolph Patterson to Herbert Noble, in St. Thomas's Church, Miss Olive Ross will be maid of honor and Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., will be the best man. The bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Bosher, Miss Laura MacGregor, Miss Sadie Crane, Miss Knapp, of this city; Miss Effie Mason of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss Florence Ellbeck of Germantown, Penn. The ushers will be William H. Noble, a brother of the bridegroom; Frank H. Patterson, a brother of the bride; Charles King Morrison, Percy Stewart, Frank Barker, Hampton Ewing, a son of Gen. Thomas Ewing; John W. Houston, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Frank Thornton Arms of the United States Navy. The bride, who will be given away by her father, James A. Patterson, will wear a gown of white satin, the bodice and skirt being trimmed with point lace. The corsage will be made with a yoke of pearls. The maid of honor will wear a gown of pink and white silk and a picture hat of black velvet. The bridesmaids' gowns will be of white bengaline, made with waists of chiffon and mousseline de soie, trimmed with hunter's green velvet. Their hats will be of hunter's green velvet, trimmed with white plumes, and they will carry bouquets of Virginia holly. There will be no reception after the ceremony, which will be performed by Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, rector of the church.

Mrs. J. V. Singleton of 310 West Twenty-ninth Street was at home informally yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. She will be at home on Monday's during the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Pratt will close their apartment at the Cambridge, in Fifth Avenue, and will sail for Europe next week, with the intention of spending the Winter in Italy.

A musicale will be given on Tuesday night of next week by A. Muller-Ury in his studio in the Sherwood, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street. A number of professional performers will take part in the entertainment and one of the numerous Hungarian bands will play.

The first cotillion of the subscription series of dances by Mrs. Hall's class will take place to-night in Sherry's ballroom. About 300 dancers will be present. The patronesses this year are Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. William W. Hoppin, Mrs. Barnard Mackay, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. John T. Sands, Mrs. John T. Hall, and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Holmes and family, who have been traveling through the West for the past three months, arrived in Chicago on Saturday of last week and will remain in that city until next Thursday, when they will come to New-York. Mr. Holmes and Miss Effie Holmes will sail for Europe early in January to be gone two months.

The tea and sale of fancy articles for the benefit of the Helpers Devoted to Gratuitous Work for the Destitute Sick and Poor which was held at the Waldorf last Saturday night was followed yesterday afternoon by a bazaar at the convent of the Helpers, 114 East Eighty-sixth Street. The bazaar will be continued to-day and to-morrow from 2 to 8 P. M. The attendance yesterday was large in spite of the inclemency of the weather, and the outlook is so good that the lady managers of the affair hope to sell all the goods on hand and to add materially to the benefit fund.

Mrs. A. V. Meserole gave a dinner party last evening at her apartments in the Osborne, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. PATRIARCH.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Patrons of the Hotel Hamilton, Bermuda, will be glad to know that the hotel has returned to its old and popular management, that of Messrs. Mead & Brooks. While fast filling up especially for the hotel an unusually successful and brilliant season, Messrs. Mead & Brooks may be addressed for circulars and information until Dec. 12 at the office of The Boston Home Journal, 220 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and after that date at Hamilton Hotel.

—The annaul Hamikan entertainment, given by the children attending the Sabbath school of the Congregation Adath Israel of West Harlem, 135 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be held on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2:30 o'clock. The programme will comprise the rendering of hymns, addresses, instrumental music, and other features.

—William J. Morrisey of 200 East Ninety-eighth Street, who is employed as a carpet layer by M. C. Spencer & Co. of 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, dropped dead while walking at One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street and King's Bridge Road yesterday. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause of death.

—Charles Johnson, an electrician, of 645 East Twelfth Street, feeling discouraged on account of financial matters, drank the contents of a bottle of muriatic acid yesterday. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and is in a serious condition.

—The clerks of Ditson & Co. will hold a delightful entertainment and reception at 8 P. M., Dec. 6, in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street. Among the artists to appear will be Jules Levy, Lilly Post, and Raymon Moore.

—Roger Roach of 206 East Forty-first Street was scalded on the face and hands yesterday while at work in the electric light station in East Twenty-ninth Street and First Avenue. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

—Application was made to the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday for the appointment of a commission of three to hear testimony on the application of the Nassau Electric Railway Company for leave to construct and operate a road on Union Street. Justice Brown appointed as the commission Joseph C. Hendrix, Joseph A. Barr, and George A. Southard.

—Commissioner Bush of the Department of Buildings reports that during the month of November he issued permits for the erection of 94 brick buildings, to cost $462,350; 100 frame buildings, to cost $262,065, and 171 alterations, to cost $111,186, making a total of 365 permits issued at an estimated cost of $835,601.

—Mayor Schieren and Controller Palmer yesterday awarded to Kountze Brothers and R. L. Day & Co., joint bidders at 103.56, $282,000 school building bonds; $100,000 local improvement bonds, $50,000 Flatbush sewer bonds, and $60,000 Flatbush sewer assessment bonds. They are all 3½ per cent. bonds.

—Hugo Hirsh will next Monday appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decision of Justice Gaynor, in his suit to compel the County Clerk of Queens County to throw out the ballots voted for judicial officers in Long Island City at the last election.

—Herbert McConnell and Charles E. Southwood, the young men who robbed Druggist Windolph, and who claimed they had been gagged and bound by burglars, were sent to the Elmira Reformatory by Justice Moore yesterday.

—Registrar of Water Rates Tate yesterday reported to Commissioner White that he had received, between Jan. 1 and Nov. 30 for water rents $1,679,066.68. This is an increase of $60,380 over the same period of 1894.

—Isaac E. Wardwell, who was found wandering on Myrtle Avenue Sunday morning, was taken to Connecticut yesterday. He will be returned to the Middletown Asylum, from which he was discharged three months ago.

—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday, counsel moved for a stay pending appeal from the judgment for $20,000 secured by Henry Hamilton against his son, W. A. Hamilton.

—Postmaster Sullivan reports the sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, &c., for November as amounting to $89,569.92, an increase of $215.88 over the corresponding month in 1894.

—The December Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday by Judge Moore. Frank A. Chandler, the piano manufacturer, of 177 South Oxford Street, is the foreman.

—Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade, N. G. N. Y., said yesterday that he expected the new Troop C to be mustered into service next week.

Westchester County.

—The Police Board of Mount Vernon, at a special meeting Saturday night, increased the salaries of the officers and patrolmen of the force. By the new schedule the Chief of Police gets $115 a month, the Sergeant $80, and the patrolmen $70. This is an increase of $15 a month for the Chief and $10 a month for patrolmen. Patrolmen will receive the first year after their appointment $60 a month. The board also determined to establish six telephone stations for use in case of emergency.

—The December Term of the Westchester County Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and

Tuesday
December 3-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

GORDON TRIAL FOR ARSON

Expected the Taking of Testimony Will Be Begun To-day.

PERSONALITY OF THE DEFENDANT

He Looks More Like a Student than a Business Man—His Store Burned, It Is Charged, Because Creditors Were Pressing.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis expects to begin in earnest to-day the trial of Lewis Gordon, charged with being one of the organized gang of firebugs who operated for such a long time in this city. Nine jurors had been secured for Gordon's trial when Judge Fitzgerald adjourned Part III of the Court of General Sessions last evening. By noon to-day Mr. Davis expects he will have filled the box.

The evidence to be produced against Gordon, it is expected, will develop the sensation so long promised in connection with the firebug trials. Gordon is the most prominent of the men so far put on trial. He was a shirt manufacturer at 21 Walker Street, and was considered to be a business man of wealth and standing. He carried insurance on his stock amounting to $53,000, and it was to secure this money at a time when his creditors were pressing him that, it is alleged, he conspired with Samuel Milch and other members of the gang to have his place burned out.

Gordon is a somewhat remarkable looking man. He is small, slender, and stoop-shouldered, always well dressed, and has more the appearance of a student than that of a business man. No one, to look at him, would take him for a criminal. He is quiet and retired in his manner, almost to the point of shyness. His face is difficult to describe. At first it makes a decidedly unpleasant impression, his features being almost as prominent as those of an Indian. But a closer view shows them in a more favorable light. His head is unusually large for his body. He has long, coal-black hair, always carefully brushed, intense black eyes, high cheekbones, and a rather large mouth. A patch of hair on either side of his face, closely cropped and hardly prominent enough to be noticed at first, gives a peculiar look to his face. His upper lip is much more prominent than his lower, and is shaded with a slight brownish mustache.

The chief witnesses to be called against Gordon was Samuel Milch and Max Glueckman, who, it is alleged, were his confederates. They have turned State's evidence. Glueckman is in the Tombs under indictment for arson, and Milch is out on bail. For their services to the State in testifying against Gordon and the other men to be brought to trial, they have been promised immunity by the District Attorney.

Milch, according to his own story, arranged for the fire in Gordon's place, and Glueckman did the work. Milch was an insurance adjuster at 155 Broadway. He was in good standing in the business, though it now appears that he had worked with the gang for years. Glueckman was a professional expert firebug, and no one knows how many places he fired. When the exposure came he fled to Europe, but he was traced by the authorities here and Adolph Hirschkopf, another of the gang, who had turned informer, was sent across the ocean by the District Attorney to coax him back. Hirschkopf succeeded so well in his mission that late last Summer he returned to this city with his man. Glueckman was promised immunity if he would help in convicting the other men under indictment. This suited him, and he has been working in the District Attorney's interest ever since. He was at liberty for a time, but not long ago Mr. Davis became suspicious of him, and had him locked up in the Tombs. He is, however, still in comparatively good standing with the District Attorney, and if he tells a straight story on the stand against Gordon, he will regain his liberty.

Hirschkopf, the original informer, is less fortunately situated. Mr. Davis learned not long ago that Hirschkopf had lied in many of his statements, and that he had concealed some very important facts. Among other things, the Assistant District Attorney learned that Hirschkopf and a fellow named Meyer Dietschek had "had" a fire at 129 Suffolk Street, a tenement house, where they placed fraudulent insurance on some worthless household effects. In this fire a four-year-old girl, Lizzie Jaeger, lost her life, and Hirschkopf is now back in the Tombs with Dietschek, charged with murder.

Of the other members of the gang there are a number out on bail awaiting trial. Among them the most important is George W. Holt, who was a fire adjuster at 54 Pine Street, and worked in with the firebugs, adjusting their losses. The particular fire in connection with which he is under indictment, it is charged, was set by Glueckman and one Simon Rosenbaum, in the establishment of Adolph Milliner, at 234 East Thirty-third Street, on July 4, 1894. Rosenbaum, like Glueckman, has turned informer. Holt was known to the incendiaries as John Rose and Haldan Rose.

Henry Cohen, who is under indictment, is a fugitive from justice. Some time after Mr. Davis began his investigation into the conspiracy, early this year, Milch made a confession, implicating all the others. The fact leaked out, and Cohen, like Glueckman, fled. Nothing has been heard from him since. He was a member of the firm of L. Cohen & Co., shirt manufacturers, at 12 White Street, whose factory was burned Jan. 24, 1894.

Cohen's partner, Koppel Friedland, is out on $5,000 bail to answer to an indictment for arson. Charles F. Lenz, formerly a policeman attached to the Fire Marshal's office, is also out on $5,000 bail. He is charged with working in with the gang, and the indictment against him is for perjury in connection with testimony that he gave to help them out in their operations. Jacob Frank, who was attached to the Fire Marshal's office as assistant, would also have been indicted, it is said, in connection with the incendiaries, but he was declared insane after being dismissed from his position, and no proceedings were ever taken against him.

Aside from these men concerned in the conspiracy, Louis Grauer, formerly a fire adjuster, is a fugitive from justice. His father, Max H. Grauer, was convicted of arson and is serving a thirty years' sentence. Of the others already convicted are Morris Schoenholz, sentenced to forty-eight years; Mrs. Silberstein, twenty-five years; Louis Rothman, fifteen years; J. J. Kaiser, seven years, and Ida Lieberman, seven years. These were concerned only in smaller fires, which they set on the east side. Abraham Kohn and Isaac Zucke, who were small east side merchants, worked in with them. They are under $10,000 and $15,000 bail respectively. Max Blum, another east side merchant, who was indicted, was arrested in Boston Sunday and brought to this city yesterday.

Mr. Davis was asked yesterday when he expected to reach the end of the firebug trials. He replied:

"I can't tell. There seems to be no end. At any rate, I can't see it. It is the most astounding conspiracy I ever heard tell of."

A significant statement made by ex-Fire Marshal Mitchel was submitted to Mr. Davis. In this statement, Mr. Mitchel said:

"There is one man, a man of very high standing in this community, a man with powerful political affiliations, a man much respected, who will be shown to be the real head—the brains—of the conspiracy. We have evidence now incriminating this man, and when he is arrested it will create surprise in the community."

"We have not reached that man yet," said Mr. Davis, regarding this statement, "but we hope to before we get through."

"Then he exists? He is not a myth of Mr. Mitchel's creation?"

"Mr. Mitchel is an intensely practical man. He creates no myths," was the reply.

Trial of Col. Colt Reopens.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 2.—The trial of Col. A. B. Colt on the charge of murder in connection with the quelling of the mob at Washington Court House was resumed at Circleville to-day, most of the time being occupied in securing a jury. The trial now begins anew.

Exposition to Close Dec. 31.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2.—Inasmuch as a false impression prevails in some quarters about the duration of the exposition, President Collier to-day stated that the time of holding the exposition would not be extended. It will be closed Dec. 31.

PURITY ALLIANCE TO MEET

Conference Will Be Held in Boston Dec. 9 and 10 — Well-known Persons to Deliver Addresses.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—The American Purity Alliance has made arrangements to hold a conference in this city, in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Dec. 9 and 10, kindred in character to the late National Purity Congress held in Baltimore. Following the opening address by the President of the alliance, Aaron M. Powell, addresses of welcome will be delivered by Bishop William Lawrence, (the successor of Phillips Brooks,) and President Sawyer of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

Among those who will address the conference are Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, upon "Moral Equality Between the Sexes"; William Lloyd Garrison, "The Relation of Poverty to Purity"; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine of New-York, "Social Vice and National Decay"; the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, "Immorality of the Regulation System"; the Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin of New-York, "The Religious Aspects of the Purity Movement"; Henry B. Blackwell, editor of the Woman's Journal, "Equal Suffrage as Related to the Purity Movement"; Mrs. Anna Rice Powell, Corresponding Secretary, "The American Purity Alliance and Its Work"; the Rev. Dr. A. H. Lewis of Plainfield, N. J., "The Sacredness of Fatherhood"; the Rev. Mary H. Whitney of Boston, and others.

The conference is to be held under the patronage of an honorary committee of well-known representative men and women.

TO DEVISE EXCISE LEGISLATION

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE'S MEMBERS NAMED.

Will Confer with Lieut. Gov. Saxton and with Members of the Legislature—Difficulties in the Way.

In conformity with the proposition by Charles Stewart Smith at the last meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which was approved by that body, President Alexander E. Orr yesterday appointed as a committee to consider the excise and Sunday laws the following: Charles Stewart Smith, Seth Low, John Harsen Rhoades, Carl Schurz, George L. Rives, Charles C. Beaman, John B. Pine, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, and R. Fulton Cutting.

Since notices of the appointments were sent out only late yesterday afternoon, the committee is hardly yet a fixture. It was said the men named were selected because of their interest in public affairs, on which account Mr. Orr assumed that they would serve.

The purpose is to confer with Lieut. Gov. Saxton and with members of the Legislature in the hope that a legislative committee may take up excise questions. Then the Chamber of Commerce committee will make suggestions, and will undertake to secure modifications in existing laws.

Mr. Smith, to whom much of the work of arranging conferences and hearings will fall, fully appreciates the difficult task before the committee. The Legislature is by no means easily to be led in the direction of leniency. Many rural members favor a license fee of $1,000 for this city and graduated fees elsewhere. Some of them believe in copying the Massachusetts law. Opinion is divided regarding the disposal of excise revenues, some favoring local Treasuries for depositories, and others the State Treasury, with a local reserve.

Senator Raines favors having the State receive the bulk of the revenue from excise legislation, because the State at large is taxed for the support of those in its lunatic asylums and State hospitals, the majority of whom, statistics show, ceased to be useful citizens because of dissipation brought on by excessive drinking. The local charitable societies believe that all the excise revenues should go into a fund for the support of local charities, and the policemen believe that 10 per cent. ought to go to their pension fund. The proposition to pay two-thirds of the liquor tax to the State will in all probability be the measure most favored.

The adoption of a law similar to that of Ohio would have the effect of doing away with Excise Boards in the several cities of the State. Under the Ohio law the excise fee is a tax upon the property, and in the proposed bill would in all probability be collected by the tax officials in the several cities and towns.

Assemblyman Andrews is reported as wishing to introduce a sweeping excise measure, which will rid the two cities of the small grogshops, reduce the liquor saloons to less than one-third, take them out of politics, and increase the revenue derived from the issue of licenses. Mr. Andrews holds that the license fees of New-York City ought to be doubled, and from a talk he has had with Senators Malby and Mullin, he says he is confident that no political leaders will be able to stop equitable excise legislation at Albany this year.

The State Liquor Dealers' Association will try to prevent the passage of any law to increase the license fee or to require windows and doors barred of shades in closing hours. It is said that the association despairs of advancing a Sunday opening measure, and has little hope in the direction of local option, but that it will strongly urge local option and Sunday opening bills in order to parry bills proposing increased license fees and more stringent excise laws than the present ones. The Chamber of Commerce committee will meet these various interests. Its work will be to try to make an adjustment that will be most equitable and that will draw the largest respectable support.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD

Applicants Will Be Given a Chance to Become Taggers and Stock Examiners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The United States Civil Service Commission will hold an examination in New-York and Boston, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Dec. 14, to secure eligibles for the places of taggers and stock examiners in the Department of Agriculture.

Quite a number of vacancies now exist in New-York and New-England. The salaries of the stock examiners are $900 per annum and of the taggers, $750 per annum.

Applicants for the stock examiner examination must have had at least three years' experience in handling meats or meat-producing animals. The subjects of the examination will be orthography, penmanship, copying, and arithmetic.

Persons desiring to compete should write at once for an application blank to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

Banquet to Mayors at the Waldorf.

A banquet will be tendered Mayor Strong of New-York, Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, and Mayor E. U. Curtis of Boston by Herbert Booth King at the Waldorf the evening of Dec. 17. The list of persons invited includes Gov. Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Horace Porter, Judge C. H. Van Brunt, Recorder John W. Goff, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt, Charles Stewart Smith, Lispenard Stewart, Col. Ellsworth, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Seth Low, President of Columbia College; the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Col. F. D. Grant, Cornelius N. Bliss, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Commissioner of Public Works; John Jacob Astor, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt William Berri, St. Clair McKelway, Mayor-elect Wurster of Brooklyn, Murat Halstead, Darwin R. James, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Alexander E. Orr, Alfred T. White, the Brooklyn Commissioner of City Works; Col. William Hester, Henry W. Maxwell, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts.

Do Not Agree with Land Plank.

Twenty-two members of the National Committee of the Single Tax League have replied to an invitation from representatives of the organizations which attended the "union of reform forces" at Prohibition Park last August, declining to take part in a conference to be held in Chicago in March, 1896. The land plank adopted in the Prohibition Park platform, they say, is not in accordance with the single tax idea.

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS

What Dr. Edward Squibb, Jr., Has to Say on the Subject.

INFERIOR SUBSTANCES THAT ARE USED

Those in the Crude More Likely to Fall Below the Standard—Tablet Preparations and a Word About Their Manufacture.

Dr. Edward Squibb, Jr., gave some interesting information yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES on drug adulteration. Dr. Squibb is a member of the firm of E. R. Squibb & Sons, manufacturing chemists, of Brooklyn, which has long been famous for its preparations of pure drugs, according to the directions in the United States Pharmacopoeia. The elder Dr. Squibb made several inventions years ago, which revolutionized the methods of preparing pure chloroform and pure ether, and he has always been noted as a keen, unsparing, and outspoken critic of poor drugs.

"My father used to spend a good deal of time making analyses of drugs and preparations made by others, but he has given it up of late years," said Dr. Squibb. "He has always been opposed to the use of patent medicines or preparations made from secret recipes. He thinks that neither druggists nor doctors should ever handle drugs the composition of which is unknown to them, and at one time went so far as to advocate the purchase by every dispensing druggist of drugs in their crude state in order to insure himself of their purity.

"The time has now gone by when the average druggist could afford the labor and expense of preparing his medicines from crude drugs, but the need of druggists who are judges of drugs is greater than ever. I think that the standard of examinations for druggists will ultimately be raised very much above its present level, and that our children will see this done, though we may not.

"There are druggists to-day who seem neither to know nor to care what the quality is of the preparations they are handling. Frankly, we prefer not to sell goods to such men, because we believe that preparations of United States standard strength of strong drugs are dangerous things for a careless or an inefficient man to handle.

"I think that there is much less adulteration of drugs, in the strong sense of that term, than is commonly believed to be the case. Inferior qualities of the crude drug are very often used. Sometimes, as in mustard, flour is added; but, then, very few persons care to use pure mustard, because it has too much taste to them.

"Take sarsaparilla, for example. That which should be used to make preparations according to the Pharmacopoeia must come from Para. Yet it is difficult to get Para sarsaparilla, and it commands a relatively high price in the market. We have been waiting in vain for several months to get 1,000 pounds of Para sarsaparilla, and others, who either do not care to wait so long or who use so much more than we do, buy other varieties of the drug.

"There is not much intentional adulteration of crude opium, but its strength, as tested by the amount of morphine it contains, varies greatly. All proper medicinal opium comes from Smyrna and other Syrian ports and Constantinople. When we gather it find that the inspissated juice is very sticky. So they take leaves to rub it off their hands, and the leaves are found mixed with crude opium, thus decreasing its morphine strength.

"There is no use in saying, on the other hand, that drugs should always be brought from their original habitat or from the country which gave them their original reputation as a specific for disease.

"The Peruvian Indian cinchona, which has all been artificially cultivated there, yields quite as much quinine as that obtained from the original Peruvian variety. I have never been able to see that there is any difference between salicylic acid extracted from wintergreen and that synthetically prepared in the laboratory.

"The present cheapness of drugs is more due to improved communication between all parts of the world than to any other cause. But this improvement in transportation has resulted in bringing inferior varieties, in a medicinal sense, into competition with the original variety.

"Some of these varieties are not inferior of themselves, but because they are gathered at the wrong time of year, are not carefully dried, or are not kept free from the attacks of moths or insects. We have more trouble in getting good medicinal dandelion than almost any other drug, because the farmer will gather it when he has nothing better to do, and not when he ought to do it, if he wishes to sell it for medicinal preparations.

"Then, again, there are substances like ergot of rye, which we have paid great attention to, because so much depends upon having its quality and strength always uniform. Every one in the trade knows that we use only Spanish ergot, while many other houses use German and Russian ergot.

"During the next two months we shall have to buy all the Spanish ergot we need for the next twelve months. We shall have to store all of it that we do not prepare immediately under chloroform so as to keep insects from attacking it and causing a deterioration of its quality. Now the storing of ergot, or any other delicate drug for a year means a large investment of capital upon which interest must be earned, and when doctors want ergot which will give them the results they expect, they should not be surprised if they have to pay a relatively high price for it.

"Ultimately I believe that the retail druggist who keeps drugs of the best quality will win the day and secure the fruits of his honesty. The world, as it grows wiser and older, will probably need fewer and not more drugs, but it will appreciate more keenly the absolute purity of those drugs which it continues to require.

"One aspect of the future which I think may lead us far astray before we return to right principles is the increasing tendency of young physicians to do their own dispensing by means of tablets.

"Doctors who use everything in tablet form must acquire a habit of taking other men's prescriptions ready made. They will be limited by what they have in the handy form of tablets, so that if the appropriate mixture is not already put up for them they will take something as near it as they can get.

"They will also tend to lose that sound familiarity with the drugs themselves, their appearance, smell, and taste, so that they will be prescribing names and not things.

"This mania for tablet preparations has another side to it, which I confess I do not like. Personal supervision is essential to the proper mixing of dangerous ingredients. While the men who make tablets on a large scale are without exception careful and painstaking to the last degree, they cannot be everywhere and see everything. Yet the size of such places means that a large portion of the work done must be either by machinery or by unskilled labor.

"Machines will only mix drugs in a uniform manner when the substances to be mixed are powdered to the same degree of fineness. If you have a coarse-grained powder and a fine-grained one the coarse-grained will sink to the bottom of the mixing pan and samples taken from the top and bottom will show different assays.

"Everywhere through the drug trade you must have the personal element to get the right results. That is why I have always been opposed to the manufacture of medicinal preparations on a scale which prevents intelligent supervision, actual knowledge, and experience."

He May Be a Fratricide.

Michael Oliano, who slashed his brother Frank with a razor Sunday night, was held without bail by Magistrate Flammer in the Center Street Court yesterday. His brother is in St. Vincent's Hospital and it is said his chances of recovery are slight.

Oliano is a peddler. He lived with his parents and two brothers at 143 Mulberry Street. He drew a revolver on his parents Sunday morning, and when upbraided by his brother at night attacked him with a razor.

Goodwin Under Suspension.

Acting Chief Conlin yesterday ordered the suspension without pay of Roundsman John W. Goodwin of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who was locked up by Acting Captain Grant Saturday night for intoxication. Goodwin's condition was such that Police Surgeon Campbell sent him to Bellevue Hospital.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION

Paul de Longpre's Flower Paintings, With a Collection of Rare Exotic and Native Butterflies.

It was fitting that Paul de Longpré's flowers, painted in water colors, should be accompanied by a collection of exotic and native butterflies. There is a harmony in the gathering, a charm and delicacy that seldom is noticeable in public art rooms.

The American Art Association Galleries, in East Twenty-third Street, have rarely had a more dainty show than these pretty drawings of every sort and species of decorative growth, from great crimson roses to the modest violet, that are signed by Paul de Longpré. A Frenchman born, the artist has in recent years identified himself with New-York life, and his name has become familiar, through many reproductions in color of his sketches.

Here are hung seventy-six pictures, each carefully finished and carried to great detail. There are studies of hollyhocks, dogwood, and sweetpeas, delicately tinted roses, brilliant peonies, or many-colored pansies. Blossoms of white and pink, gorgeous sunflowers, chrysanthemums, phlox, nasturtiums, lilies, and daisies. The choice is great, and all are sure to find admirers. The catalogue is attractive, with many half-tone plates of M. de Longpré's work.

Of the butterflies, it may be said that never before has such a collection been so well arranged. Each specimen is mounted on the Denton patent tablet, a novel arrangement of plaster of paris, presenting a beautiful surface, easy to handle, and amply protected by its glass front from dust, breakage, or destroying insects. Under these conditions it is possible to examine the various beautiful and brilliant insects, to study their peculiarities, and make careful inspection. To those interested in such matters there is a wealth of material here, and to those who are drawn by idle curiosity there will be no end of interesting sights.

Curious examples of protective coloring and mimicry are shown. Here is a winged beauty that staggers along under the name of Kallima inachis. When flying this butterfly is very attractive, but when at rest it so closely resembles a dead leaf as to be almost indistinguishable, and thus escapes its enemies the birds and reptiles. In fact, not only does this butterfly imitate both in color and shape the leaf of the plant upon which it is prone to alight, but also imitates so closely the fungi growth to be found upon these leaves that in some specimens three distinct species of fungi may be recognized.

North and South America, India, and Australia all contribute specimens to this remarkable collection. There is every conceivable color, and there are combinations that might have served as models for Indian, Japanese, and Chinese artists in their designs for shawls, fabrics, and decorative work of all sorts. Flies there are with iridescent wings, with metallic coloring, with tints of mother-of-pearl and of the opal, incredible almost till one actually sees the phenomenon before one's eyes.

Both pictures and butterflies will remain on free view and private sale until Saturday night, Dec. 21, and will well repay a visit.

MR. PHELAN WAS NOT THERE

MORE TESTIMONY AS TO TAMMANY ASSESSMENT METHODS.

A Witness Tells the Commissioners of Accounts About a List of Dock Department Employes.

Former Dock Commissioner John J. Phelan was not able to appear and testify yesterday at the Dock Department investigation in the Stewart Building, so his lawyer, Delos McCurdy, in his blandest manner, told the Commissioners of Accounts. Mr. Phelan's examination was, therefore, postponed to Thursday at 2 P. M.

Deprived of the opportunity of putting Mr. Phelan on the rack, Commissioners Dennis and Terry consoled themselves with a doleful story by Berthold Sommer of how "Wiskinkie Donegan," the official collector for Tammany Hall, was "chased" out of the Dock Department by Chief Engineer Green, while on his collecting tour.

Sommer said the Republicans were also active this Fall in soliciting campaign contributions from office holders. He had received a circular signed by Thomas F. Eagan and others beseeching the "sinews of war." Eagan was the Republican candidate for Senator in the Fourteenth District against Thomas F. Grady.

Sommer, who has been a clerk in the Dock Board at Pier A eleven years, was asked if he remembered when Commissioner Phelan first took office.

"I do; well," was the reply.

"Did you, at his request, make a list of all the clerks in the Dock Department, together with their political pedigrees?"

"I did not. I'll tell you how it all happened."

Sommer said when Mr. Phelan was appointed one of the first things the Commissioner found on his desk was a list of all the clerks, with their political pedigrees, &c. Mr. Phelan sent for Sommer, showed him the list, and asked if it was correct. Sommer said it was incorrect in some particulars, whereupon Commissioner Phelan turned the list over to him.

"Isn't there a good man in the department?" asked Commissioner Phelan of Sommer.

"Oh, I guess so," was the reply.

"Well, take this list, look it over and add all the good things you can find out about the men."

Coming down to more recent times, Commissioner Terry asked Sommer if he did not collect political contributions from the clerks in the Dock Department last Fall and carry them to "Wiskinkie Donegan."

"I took several envelopes to Mr. Donegan that I presume contained contributions," said the witness.

"Do you know Donegan?" Mr. Terry asked.

"I do."

"Have you ever seen him at the Dock Board?"

"Oh, yes. He's been there."

"What business did Donegan have at the Dock Department?"

"He made collections for Tammany Hall."

"What sort of collections?"

"Oh, he just wandered down there to see if any of the boys wanted to put up anything."

"Dear me!" said Mr. Terry. A man in audience muttered: "Hully gee!"

"Do you remember anything else about Donegan's visits to the Dock Board?"

"Yes. One day Donegan came down to Pier A with a circular signed by Mr. Croker. It said something about any one who wanted to contribute to hurry up and do so through Donegan or otherwise. Mr. Green, the engineer in charge, heard about it and chased Donegan out of the offices. He claimed Donegan was disturbing the work of the department. After that Donegan told me to bring any money that was contributed up to the Fourteenth Street headquarters."

Sommers testified that he received a circular from the Republican Party managers this year, and that he had sent $25 to Thomas F. Eagan, whose name was signed to the circular.

Likes "the Wilds of Queens County."

Justice Gaynor in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, said a few words in favor of Queens County. It was in the case of the return of a writ of habeas corpus, producing Frankie Cannon, six years old, in court. The child's grandmother said:

"I've had him, your Honor, ever since his mother died, and he was a little fellow then."

"Where do you live?" Justice Gaynor asked.

"She lives out in the wilds of Queens County," the opposing counsel said.

"I will hear nothing against Queens County," Justice Gaynor said. "Better live in the wilds of Queens County and herd with the cows than be cooped up in New-York City."

The case was adjourned.

All Returns in Except from Kings.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—All of the returns of the last general election except those from Kings County have been received by the State officers designated by law to receive them. Secretary of State Palmer will call a meeting of the State Board of Canvassers as soon as he can get definite information relative to the sending from Brooklyn of the lacking returns.

GEN. COLLIS IS THE CHIEF

Sworn In as the Commissioner of Public Works.

ADELBERT H. STEELE FOR DEPUTY

Mr. Brookfield, Who Leaves Office, Says He Will Take an Active Part in Politics — Mr. Platt Taken to Task.

The resignation of William Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works was officially accepted by Mayor Strong yesterday. He immediately appointed Gen. C. H. T. Collis to the place.

Gen. Collis, Mr. Brookfield, and Henry B. Hyde reached the Mayor's office at 11 o'clock, and the Mayor at once administered the oath of office to the new Commissioner. Mr. Brookfield and Gen. Collis shook hands and Mr. Brookfield said: "General, I wish you every success."

The ex-Commissioner then shook hands with the Mayor and made his official adieu.

"I am confident," said the Mayor, "that Collis and I will get along as well as you and I have."

Commissioner Collis then reiterated what he had said before about conducting the office in the interest of the taxpayers and not in the interest of politics.

"The Mayor," said Gen. Collis, "has not placed me under a single pledge, except to conduct the office fairly and honorably."

Whether any more of the Tammany holdovers would be dismissed, the Commissioner said, would depend largely upon themselves.

Gen. Collis at once filed his $10,000 bond in the Controller's office. The sureties on it are Henry B. Hyde and William Brookfield, each of whom qualified in the sum of $10,000. Commissioner Collis announced that Adelbert H. Steele would be sworn in to-day as Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Steele is Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club.

C. H. T. Collis was born in Ireland in 1838, and was educated partly in England and partly in this country. He came to America when about sixteen years old. He settled in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He has a long war record. After the war he was twice elected City Solicitor of Philadelphia, and was Director of City Trusts there for fifteen years. He came to this city in 1880, and bought a seat in the Stock Exchange. He was prominent in the Street for a few years. Three years ago he resigned, and became one of the attorneys for the Equitable Life Assurance Society. When Commissioner Brookfield took office, last February, Gen. Collis was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Works.

When Mr. Brookfield went out of office yesterday he did not go out of politics. He said his experience as an official had been valuable, but that he laid down the cares of office gladly.

"I am going to take a very active and decided interest in politics," he said. "I am going to worry some people, as they have worried me. What is party if it is represented by everything that is mean, vile, and low? Are people bound to respect party under such conditions? Take the enrollment, for instance. Why, they have enrolled more men in some districts than voted the Republican ticket at the last election."

As to the charges of some of the Platt men, that he had been running the Department of Public Works in the interest of a faction, he said:

"Ask the Civil Service Commissioners about that. The civil service regulations have been strictly adhered to. I would like to know how you are going to play favorites under the civil service rules?"

As to the charge of discrimination in favor of the anti-Platt men by this administration, Mr. Brookfield said:

"The plank, and it has not been discriminated against. Thomas L. Hamilton was appointed Subway Commissioner. Major Plimley succeeded Nooney as Commissioner of Jurors, Edward Healey was made Mayor's Marshal, and George Wannaker has a place in the Charities Department. Who are they? With what side are they identified? Take my case. Was not I a regular Republican? Have we not depleted the County Committee by appointing men from the regular organization to office? We are all regulars.

"If there has been trouble in the organization, who is responsible for it? Not I. I can tell you who. His name is Thomas C. Platt. He has been, and is, the sole cause of the dissensions in the Republican Party in this city. I am merely fighting in my humble capacity for honest politics. If that be a crime, I am guilty."

Gen. Collis is about as bitter an anti-Platt Republican just now as there is in the city.

ASKING DELAY FOR BROKER CHAPMAN

The Case of the Sugar Trust Witness Under Advisement at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Ex-Senator Edmunds and Shellaberger & Wilson, attorneys for Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant witness before the Senate Sugar Trust Investigating Committee, made another effort to-day to prevent the trial of their client by the District Court, upon the indictment found against him for his contumacy in refusing to answer the questions asked by the committee as to whether or not members of the Senate dealt in stocks through his office. The trial is fixed to begin Dec. 16.

They asked the Supreme Court to issue an order or mandate staying proceedings in the cause by the District Court until the appeal from the decision of the District Court of Appeals denying a writ of prohibition to the Criminal Court shall have been heard by the Supreme Court of the United States. The Supreme Court, two weeks ago, refused to advance the appeal for early hearing.

Chapman submits that to allow the courts of the district to proceed to his trial and to exercise the jurisdiction which it is denied the said courts possess, will be, in effect, equivalent to an adverse decision, without a hearing, by this court upon his application for a prohibition, because he will have been deprived, in that case, of an opportunity to be heard here upon the merits of his cause.

The question was taken under advisement.

BRAINED WITH AN AXE BY HIS EMPLOYER

A Corfu Farm Hand Mistaken for a Burglar and Fatally Wounded.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—William Lanning, twenty years old, a farm laborer employed by Willis Broughton, near Corfu, was probably fatally wounded Saturday night by his employer, who mistook him for a burglar.

Lanning had been to a party, and returned home about midnight. The farmer was aroused by the barking of his dogs, and, seeing what he supposed was a negro entering his woodshed, he armed himself with an axe and took up a position behind the kitchen door.

Broughton claims that he called to the man twice, and upon receiving no reply, assailed him with the weapon as he entered the door. Twice the implement was driven into Lanning's head, and as he lay prostrate the farmer dealt him three more blows before discovering who his victim was.

A doctor was summoned and the wounds dressed, but the skull was badly fractured, and it is doubtful if Lanning will recover.

Fair for St. Peter's Church.

A fair will be held at 340 West Twentieth Street from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M. each day this week, beginning to-day, for the benefit of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Parish and for church repairs.

The committee in charge, of which Douglas Taylor is Chairman, asks aid of all who are able to help the fair, whether belonging to the parish or not. As the groceries, the books, the pictures, the stationery, the candies, and the fancy goods on the tables have been given to the fair, they are to be sold at no advance whatever on store prices.

Large orders will be delivered free. The cause is a good one, and is in able hands.

THREE BODIES YET UNRECOVERED

Work at the Tilly Foster Mine Suspended—Five Victims Buried—Crowds Linger Around the Pit's Mouth.

BREWSTER, N. Y., Dec. 2.—It was the intention of the contractors and workmen to resume to-day the work of recovering the three bodies buried in the pit at the Tilly Foster mine, but the heavy downpour of rain, which continued all day, made this impossible.

Several miners, suspended from the top by ropes, climbed down the slopes, and, with heavy bars, managed to dislodge great boulders, which dropped down upon the mass under which the three remaining bodies lay. After this work had been done operations were suspended until the weather should clear up. An immense amount of loose rock was, Saturday and yesterday, blasted into the pit, but it is now feared that the heavy rainfall has loosened more of the walls, which are liable to fall. This will necessitate another delay in the work of recovering the bodies.

The funeral procession of Sunday, in which there were five hearses in line, was repeated to-day at noon, when five more bodies, those of James Fox, James Clark, and three Italians who had been known only by numbers, were buried. As these men were practically without relatives, only five coaches followed the hearses. The procession started from the undertaking establishment, and proceeded to St. Lawrence's Church, where the Rev. Father M. J. Henry conducted a funeral service. The interment was in the Catholic Cemetery at Brewster.

The Coroner's jury met this morning and an adjournment was taken until Wednesday morning, when witnesses will be examined and the liability for the accident placed, if possible. Coroner Penny does not think the bodies of the three Italians still buried in the mine can be recovered by Wednesday. If not, the inquest will be held on the ten bodies already taken out.

The relatives of the three men still in the mine are about the pit constantly. Large crowds continue to gather around the pit, regardless of the heavy storm.

KINGS COUNTY SHOULD ACT

SUPERVISOR FITCHIE EXPLAINS THE SITUATION.

The City of Brooklyn May Not Be Able to Raise Money for Badly Needed Improvements.

Supervisor at Large Fitchie of Brooklyn yesterday sent a sharp message to the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

He calls attention to the fact that, while the board is shortly to go out of existence, there are public improvements to be perfected, and, unless bonds are issued this month, the work cannot be carried on.

"The City of Brooklyn is so close to the debt limit," he says, "that if your honorable body does not authorize at once the bonds necessary for the erection of the Newtown Creek bridges and for imperative improvements in public buildings under the Charities Department, the city will be unable to continue or even consider these schemes without further legislation from the State authorizing city bonds, since county obligations cannot be incurred after the powers of the board are transferred to the Common Council and the county merges in the city.

"The Municipal Administration, if such legislation were granted, would be seriously crippled. The small margin the city now has to work on is needed for the extension of the educational and fire systems, and it will naturally desire to avoid the assumption of other obligations.

"With the same assessed valuation as the city, the county has but one-fourth of the latter's debt.

"As a matter of fact, the city will not be able, immediately at least, to issue the bonds called for under existing statutes. The only bonds yet sold for the East River Bridge are for the expenses of the commission.

"A great mistake was made in consolidating the city and county without issuing county bonds for the erection of the second bridge across the East River, as was done in the case of the public parks which have been purchased and which will be improved by funds raised from the sale of certificates of indebtedness against the county.

"It is a grave question now whether the construction of the bridge can be completed within the time agreeable to the desires and needs of the community, but at any rate no further obstacles should be placed in the way by forcing the city to assume other burdens which the county is still in a position to relieve.

"If we go out of office indifferent to the needs of the new municipality, the act would be a crime, calling for severest public censure. Your honorable body cannot expect to consider and award within a month, and do justice to the people, contracts amounting to $1,000,000, but you should pass the laws that will make these improvements possible by providing the necessary means and then the city administration in proper time could complete the work on lines inviting the broadest competition and assuring the greatest economy.

"It should be remembered that while the power to issue county bonds ceases on Dec. 31, the other powers of public administration are not going to end with the Board of Supervisors."

SING SING'S BIG WHISTLE TESTED

The Weather Was Rainy, but It Was Heard Ten Miles Distant.

SING SING, Dec. 2.—Warden Sage of Sing Sing Prison made a test to-day of the big steam whistle which he has had placed over one of the buildings, and which he designs to use as a signal for beginning and stopping work, for fires, and for escapes. The old bell proved inadequate.

This whistle, the Warden expects, when the weather conditions are favorable, may be heard twelve miles away. It is similar to the one that has gained notoriety in the Catskills, and which has been heard, it is said, fifteen miles.

The Warden had sent men to Peekskill, twelve miles away; Croton, three miles up the road; Pleasantville, six miles east, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and to Tarrytown, six miles south.

Owing to a strong south wind, the whistle was not heard at Tarrytown or any great distance south of the prison. It was heard at Montrose, south of Peekskill, and about ten miles away from the prison. The man at Pleasantville also heard it.

The Warden was not entirely satisfied with this test, as the weather was rainy and unfavorable. He will make another test in a few days.

GREY FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

The Pennsylvania's Attorney Believed to be Slated for Political Honors.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 2.—Samuel H. Grey, for many years counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, has resigned that position. His resignation was forwarded to the company to-day.

Mr. Grey's name has been used in connection with the vacancy, which will shortly occur in the Attorney Generalship through the expiration of the term of Attorney General Stockton, who will not be reappointed, because of the change in the political complexion of the appointing powers. When asked a few days ago if he was working to obtain the office, Mr. Grey said: "I am not seeking the office, but I do not think I will decline it if it is offered to me."

This remark, taken in connection with his resignation from his lucrative place, is believed to mean he will be appointed, and has received assurances to that effect.

Wanted a Blessing Before He Died.

Louis McKenzie, who said he came from Scotland, called at the house of the Rev. Sylv

THIRSTED SEVEN DAYS

Terrible Sufferings of Eight Men Adrift in a Boat.

HAD DESERTED THE BURNED PARTHIA

Sailor Responsible for Loss of Water Becomes a Maniac and Dies—Captain Tells How He and His Men Escape.

Capt. Charles G. Carter and Second Officer R. A. Crocker of the American ship Parthia, that was burned in September last in the South Pacific, arrived yesterday on the Colombian Line steamship Finance from Colon. They related the story of the disaster that sent their ship to the bottom, caused the death of one sailor, and imposed terrible suffering upon others of the crew. Second Officer Crocker's exposure while in an open boat seeking land caused him yesterday to go to the Marine Hospital on Staten Island as soon as he left the Finance.

Capt. Carter, after landing and visiting the brokers who formerly handled the Parthia, went to Brooklyn to the home of Capt. E. O. Day, his brother-in-law, who had formerly commanded the Parthia. The Captain who had lost his vessel was interviewed in Brooklyn last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He told the following story:

"It was my first voyage in the Parthia. She was 2,400 tons' register, and as fine a ship of her size as one would care to sail in. My voyage was to have been from Liverpool to San Francisco, and although it began auspiciously enough, I was destined never to discharge my cargo.

"At Liverpool I took on board 3,400 tons of Welsh coal. An old tom cat that was on board brought two kittens in his mouth over the gangplank just before we sailed. I mention the cat and the kittens because they became such pets, and went with us through all our hardships, and are now safe on Robinson Crusoe's Island.

"We had an uneventful voyage until we had rounded the Horn and were off the coast of Chile, except that after leaving Liverpool, and when about 1,000 miles out to sea, a carrier pigeon came aboard. It was completely worn out, and when it alighted in the rigging made no effort to escape from the man who went aloft. It was a handsome bird, and had a silver ring about one of its legs. It carried no message.

"On Sept. 28 we were 450 miles from the coast of Chile, and about 400 miles from the Island of Juan Fernandez. We then ran into a gale that lasted for two days. It was a tremendous one, and compelled us to take in all sail except just enough to keep our headway. About the time that it began to abate, on the morning of Sept. 30, when in latitude 41 south and longitude 88 west, the second mate, R. A. Crocker, sent a cabin boy to fix his berth, and the boy returned reporting that the cabin was full of smoke. On going there the second mate thought it might have arisen from the cabin lamp, but that was all right, and so were others in the adjoining cabins. I was aroused and the ship was found to be on fire at some point between the mizzenmast and stern, as volumes of smoke began rolling out in that direction. Buckets of water were promptly thrown down the hold, but this availed nothing, and it was decided to batten down wherever practicable in order to smother the fire.

"It then became evident to us that we would have to abandon the ship. We provisioned all the boats, put as much of our dunnage in them as we thought they would safely carry, and after taking an observation to discover the best point to head for, awaited results. The fire burned somewhat slowly, but it continued apace until the evening of Oct. 1. Then the hatches burst open and the ship was doomed. All things being in readiness, at 6 o'clock Oct. 1 we took to the boats, taking the cats with us in my boat, and liberating the pigeon.

"I commanded one boat with seven men in it, the first mate one with seven men, and the second mate one with seven men. We stood by the Parthia all night, hoping that the great glare might attract the notice of a ship and bring it to our relief, but it did not. The pigeon, when liberated, flew aloft and remained there until driven out by the heat. It then circled over the ship round and round ceaselessly for hours. I lost all track of it at 11 o'clock that night, when the mizzenmast, having burned through, fell with a great crash, and sent showers of sparks upward. Whether the bird was finally overcome by the gases from the burning coal, or simply became so weary that it fell into the fiery furnace, I do not know, but I believe that the poor thing perished.

"The other two masts followed the mizzenmast soon afterward, the decks burst open, and then an enormous flame shot heavenward, the heat from which could be felt some distance away. A strong wind was blowing, and a grand sight it was to witness the progress of the work of destruction. All night the glare from the flames lit up the surrounding sky. By daylight on Oct. 2 the fire had consumed the entire vessel down to her copper, and shortly afterward the Parthia sank by the stern. She went down all ablaze, and an immense column of smoke and steam ascended to a height of several hundred feet. The boats were then steered in a northeasterly direction toward the Island of Juan Fernandez.

"We had been sailing in the boats for two days when a great gale overtook us, and again we were imperiled. We were compelled to cast over all our dunnage and to bail for fifty-six hours while the gale continued. All our clothing was lost, and my chronometer was washed overboard. We became separated from the other boats, one of which followed us to the Island and the other steered for the coast of Chile. My boat was eight days in reaching Juan Fernandez, the first mate's was nine days, and the second mate's did not reach the coast until thirteen days and a half left the ship. We all suffered from exposure, but our sufferings were as nothing when compared with those of Mate Crocker's crew.

"On landing we were well received by the natives, also by Alfred De Rodt, a German, who is Captain of the Port, besides receiving attention from the representatives of Messrs. Carlos Funk & Co., who conduct a fish cannery on the island. Torches were burned for four nights to guide the occupants of the third boat, but they did not appear. I and my entire party, excepting only the cats (they were left with kind friends) were taken off on the day after landing by the Chilean steamer Condor, which, at the request of the American Consul at Valparaiso, had been sent to remove us to that port.

"After the three boats had parted company, that under command of Second Mate Crocker, who lives in Oswego, N. Y., was steered by the compass in the direction of Juan Fernandez, that being all by which he could shape his course. The compass was washed overboard, and he was forced to head his boat eastward, as indicated by the rising sun, as in that direction he must eventually find the South American Continent.

To add to these men's misfortunes, some one stepped on their lamp and broke it, depriving them even of the comfort of a light when darkness set in. But that was not all; their supply of water on starting consisted of only ten gallons, and an allowance of only half a gallon daily was served out to the eight men. There were plenty of provisions, canned meats, &c., but the suffering for the want of water was intense, and, to augment their misery, during the sixth night a noise was heard near the precious cask, and Davy Jones of Swansea was found stealing a drop. When the man was discovered he forgot, through fright, to put the bung back in the cask, and in the excitement the water was allowed to escape. The crew, upon learning of the loss of the water, was infuriated and wanted to court-martial Jones, cut his throat, and throw him overboard, and they would have done it had it not been for Mate Crocker, who, by threats and persuasion, saved the man's life.

"It was seven days after that before they obtained a drop of water, and in the meantime poor Jones became a raving maniac, drank sea water, died two hours afterward, and was buried from the boat. A large bark hove in sight the day after the loss of the water, and, although signals of distress were made and she was so close that persons could be seen walking on her deck, to the dismay of all she tacked and stood off, and left the men to their fate.

"Days of wretchedness were passed; for hours the occupants of that boat sat in sullen silence, not a word passing them, every eye strained to the east and every cloud being mistaked for the still distant land, hundreds of miles away.

"A large fire was seen to the eastward Sunday, Oct. 13, and then land was declared to be near at hand. The boat sailed on and on until the anxious watchers saw that it was another ship on fire. They continued to approach until, when near enough, they discovered that it was the English steel ship Garfield, which had loaded in Liverpool a cargo of the same coal that was on board the Parthia. Now they all thought that surely water would be found on board her. On that Sunday evening the carpenter and a man from the boat went on board, searched her thoroughly, in the cabin, in the forecastle, everywhere, but not a drop of the precious liquid did they discover.

"The boat was again steered to the eastward, and that same night the second mate descried land ahead, which turned out to be a point, six miles from Valparaiso, and that same evening a lighthouse was seen before its lamps were lighted. There was a strong breeze at the time, and it was decided to lay off until daylight. In the morning there was a dead calm. The men tried to row, but were too weak to do so, and three of them were lying helpless in the bottom of the boat.

"A vessel hove in sight, and, the boat being placed in her wake, her Captain consented to take the party. The men were hoisted on board, as they were too weak to climb on deck. Here they were well treated. They were not long on board when the Captain of the Port of Valparaiso came alongside, the news of a boat in distress flying the Stars and Stripes, union down, having been telegraphed from the lighthouse. All hands in Boat No. 3 were landed at Valparaiso and sent to the hospital by the United States Consul at that port.

"On learning the second mate's account of the disaster, the Chilean Government at once dispatched the steamer Condor to Juan Fernandez, and took me and my men to Valparaiso, whence we were all shipped by the United States Consul to the Isthmus en route for the United States."

DEAD ON THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED ROAD

Mangled Body of a Man Found near the Ridgewood Station.

Train Dispatcher Penny and Switchman Pfeiff, at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, found the mangled body of an unknown man on the up track of the Brooklyn-Union Elevated Railroad, near the Ridgewood station.

The police have not been able to ascertain whether the man's death was due to an accident or suicide.

The Ridgewood station is the last on the line. The police found one of the man's legs at Myrtle Avenue and Broadway, over a mile from where the body was found. It is thought the man was killed at Myrtle Avenue and Broadway, and the body was dragged by the engine to Ridgewood.

The body was not on the track when the switchman walked over the track fifteen minutes before it was found. In the fifteen minutes three trains had passed on the up track, but the engineers claim they did not run over a man. They said if they had done so they would have known it at once.

The man probably attempted to get on the cars as the train passed the Broadway station, and fell between the engine and the first car.

The man was about thirty years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, light complexion, brown mustache, and wore dark clothing and a black Fedora hat.

In his pocket was a pawn ticket issued Aug. 7, 1895, by Adolph Cypress, 326 Bowery, for $1.62. It was issued to what appeared to be "Threnn." On a card was written in pencil "K. H. Franklin, 79-81 Wash. Street. H. M. Sutton."

The body was taken to the Morgue.

The dead man was last night identified as Ernest Thelmer of 22 Stagg Street, Brooklyn.

VICTORY FOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

It Is Held that Runk of Boston Committed Suicide While Sane.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—Judge Acheson filed an opinion in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals this morning, affirming the verdict in the Circuit Court, returned last April, against A. Howard Ritter, executor of the estate of William M. Runk, who committed suicide in 1892. The suit was brought against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, to recover $75,000 insurance on Runk's life.

Judge Acheson reviews all the evidence of the case, and enumerates the various policies of insurance on Runk's life, aggregating about $400,000. He speaks particularly of the suicide, the embezzlement of trust funds in Runk's possession, the surreptitious withdrawal of $86,000 from the firm of Darlington, Runk & Co., and the written directions left for the distribution of the insurance money to liquidate his indebtedness.

The Court said that the questions were whether Runk was sane when he committed suicide, and whether he intended to commit suicide when he took out the policy for $75,000. That the man was sane was shown by the specific directions made on the day of his death or the day before. Then the question was as to whether the policy was taken out with fraudulent intent. This view was taken by the trial jury and sustained by the Appellate Court.

VACHERON'S CASE MAY BE POSTPONED

Little Probability that the Bribery Trial Will Begin Until January.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The probabilities are that the trial of Eugene Vacheron, the Assemblyman, for bribery, will go over the term, and that it will not be reached before some time in January.

Before Justice Landon this morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, District Attorney Burlingame asked that the case be put down for the third of Christmas week. Hugh Reilly, counsel, with J. B. Stanchfield, for Vacheron, asked that the case go over the term, because of pressing engagements on his part.

A telegram was received in court from Mr. Stanchfield stating that he would be in Albany to-morrow, and that he would then argue for a postponement.

CHEROKEE BILL TO BE HANGED

The Supreme Court Decides the Fate of the Outlaw.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Crawford Goldsby, alias "Cherokee Bill," will have to hang for the murder of Ernest Melton in the Cherokee Nation, Nov. 18, 1894.

While engaged in robbing a store at Lenepah, Cherokee Bill shot and killed Melton. The Supreme Court to-day, in an opinion read by Justice White, affirmed the judgment in the Melton case, and "Cherokee Bill" will hang as soon as Judge Parker gets the mandate from the Supreme court.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, much colder, fair weather, preceded by snow in the early morning in the northeast portions, brisk to high northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair and much colder weather, northwesterly winds.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, much colder, generally fair weather, and northerly winds, cold wave. GEORGIA, fair, northerly winds, much colder in southeast portion. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, northerly winds, decidedly colder, frosts in the interior of extreme northern portion. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, continued cold northerly winds, frosts as far south as the Gulf coast. EASTERN TEXAS, fair and continued cold, northerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, light local snows, followed by fair weather, winds shifting to easterly, and slight rise in temperature. NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, easterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, generally fair and continued cold, northerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, but with very light local snows, colder, northwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA, and OHIO, very light snows, but generally fair during the day, colder, northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, generally fair during the day, continued cold, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, but light local snows at lake stations, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, westerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, westerly winds, warmer in northwest portion. MISSOURI, fair, preceded by light local snows in southeast portion, northerly winds. IOWA, generally fair, slowly rising temperature, northerly winds, shifting to westerly. MINNESOTA, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, slightly warmer, westerly winds. KANSAS, generally fair, slightly warmer in western portion, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, preceded by local snows in southern portion, variable winds, warmer by Tuesday evening. WYOMING, generally fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Norfolk and section on Lakes Ontario, Huron, and Superior, and at Mackinaw. The barometer is decidedly low on the New-England coast. It has fallen in the extreme Northwest and risen rapidly in the central valleys and lake region. The cold wave has extended eastward, and now covers the country from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast. It is warmer on the Atlantic coast and in the extreme Northwest. It is below freezing as far south as the northern portions of the Gulf States. Rain has prevailed on the Atlantic coast and light snows in the central valleys and lake region. Much colder fair weather will prevail on Tuesday from New-England southward to Florida. Fair weather and cold northerly winds will continue in the central valleys. The temperature will rise slowly with fair weather in the Northwest.

IN MEMORY OF A JUDGE

Tablet to Hamilton W. Robinson in the Common Pleas Court.

UNVEILED WITH FITTING CEREMONY

Presented in Speeches by ex-Judge C. P. Daly and John E. Parsons—Accepted by Chief Justice Daly.

The General Term room of the Court of Common Pleas was crowded yesterday morning at the unveiling of the bronze memorial tablet placed on the wall of the courtroom in honor of Judge Hamilton W. Robinson, who died in 1879. Judge Robinson for nine years was a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

The tablet is 42 by 24 inches. It is bordered by a heavy dark oaken frame and occupies a position immediately under the oil painting of Judge Robinson. The inscription is in relief and is an extract from resolutions adopted at a meeting of the bar on April 24, 1879, shortly after Judge Robinson's death. It reads:

In Memory of
HAMILTON W. ROBINSON.
Born Nov. 25, 1814. Died April 7, 1879.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, 1870-1879. An honor to the judiciary and to our profession. His urbanity and sincerity endeared him to us, and his probity, his learning, and his faithfulness to duty commanded universal respect. We cherish pleasant recollections of his well-spent life, and revere his memory as an able and upright Judge.
Resolutions of bench and board, April 24, 1879.

Former Chief Justice Charles P. Daly and John E. Parsons presented the tablet to the court in brief addresses. Ex-Judge Daly was the first speaker. He addressed himself first to Presiding Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly and his associates, Judges Pryor and Bookstaver, then to those assembled in the body of the court. He spoke of Judge Robinson as a satisfactory Judge.

"By the term 'satisfactory,'" he said, "I wish to be understood as making a distinction between a good Judge and a great one. Judge Robinson could not be classed as a great Judge, but when I say that he was satisfactory I mean to convey the understanding that he was possibly even better than a great Judge. He was conscientious, which quality has not always been possessed by great Judges. He was also humane, sympathetic, and led a private life that was in keeping with his public acts.

"His memory will live in the hearts of all who knew him. By this small tribute to his name we wish to perpetuate the feeling of reverence which those entertain most sincerely who had the fortune to be associated with him.

"All who look on this memorial will do well to remember what a shock to the community it was when the news of Judge Robinson's death was first known. The sight of this tablet should induce the lawholder to revere the judiciary. I will not now dwell on the details of the life of Judge Robinson, because at the meeting held in 1879 they were fully and fairly gone over and many of us here to-day remember them well."

Mr. Parsons said that he deemed it a great honor to be selected as one of the speakers on such an occasion. He had known Judge Robinson well, had been associated with him, and remembered well his decision in the great case of Story against the elevated railway company.

"That decision was sound," he said, "and showed Judge Robinson's great regard for the letter of the law. The decision was against the property holders, but it was in accordance with legislative enactments, and was applauded by every member of the bar."

In speaking of the character of the Judge, Mr. Parsons said that he lived during a period of intellectual giants and honest men of great force and was one of them.

At the close of Mr. Parsons's speech the tablet was formally presented to the court, and Chief Justice Joseph F. Daly replied from the bench. He said that no more fitting meeting was ever held in the courtroom. He spoke sadly of the death of so many well-known attorneys who were in their prime during Judge Robinson's career.

He commended in the highest terms the presentation, and with the profound thanks of the court, accepted the tablet.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Dec. 2.—A trio of robbers early this morning blew open with dynamite the safe in Moyer's grist mill, and bound and gagged and threw the night watchman, Thomas Lynn, into the mill race. The man was found in daylight nearly frozen to death. The robbers took nearly $800. David Moyer, owner of the mill, surprised the robbers at work and six shots were fired at him, one entering his shoulder. The robbers escaped.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Dudley C. Stone, one of the pioneer educators of California, was struck and killed by an electric car at East Oakland yesterday afternoon. Dudley C. Stone was born in Marietta, Ohio, in 1829. After teaching in the public schools of New-Orleans for a number of years, he came to California in 1852.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Dec. 2.—While chasing some gunners from his premises this morning James Bullock, an old farmer, fell dead from heart disease. The gunners were young men, and the farmer, in attempting to catch up with them, overexerted himself. He was seventy-seven years old.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—The Superintendent of Police to-day received from the British Consul at Beari, Africa, an account of the killing some time prior to Oct. 11 last of A. D. Kopping, supposed to have relatives here. Nothing is known here of Kopping.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The application of Pitt Barrows for an injunction restraining the consolidation of the Chicago gas companies, which was set for a hearing before Judge Showalter this morning, has been continued until to-morrow morning.

Situations Wanted---Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress, or general work for a small family; good cook; two and a half years' city reference; city or country. 319 East 30th St., near 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress alone, in private family, having very best references. Dollan's bell, 257 West 68th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as thorough chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; can be highly recommended by last employer; three years' city reference. 802 8th Av., near 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with laundry work or waiting; best city references. M. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or waiting in small family; five years' city reference. L. S., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or KITCHENMAID.—By young girl; capable of doing chamberwork or kitchenwork; willing and obliging; city or country; reference. Box B. E., 162 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady desires to find a situation for a chambermaid who has lived with her for several years. Apply, Monday, Dec. 2, at 6 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid, or chamberwork and to do sewing; good city and personal references. S. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a competent young girl as chambermaid in a small family. Call, Monday, at 55 Clinton Place.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or parlormaid and assist in pantry; three years' best city references; last employer can be seen. 164 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 897 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable person as chambermaid or waitress; private family. Present employer's, 135 East 36th St.; seen between 9:30 and 11 and 5 and 6.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place two women together in the country; excellent Scotch Protestant cook; no washing; other do chamberwork and waitress. Apply, only after 1 P. M., at 10 West 35th St., Monday and Tuesday.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, and desserts; can manage dinner parties and luncheons; last employer can be seen. N. F. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds soups, meat, poultry, game, entrées, desserts; can serve luncheons, dinners; first-class baker; good reference. R., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a neat young German girl, Protestant, as good cook and do plain washing; all kinds of family cooking; excellent baker; no objection to the country or apartment; reference. 167 East 34th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady can highly recommend two sisters, one as a good private family cook, the other as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; both obliging. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; is willing and obliging; city or country; best city reference from her last place. 425 West 42d St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook for lunch and dinner parties, or by day in private families. Mrs. Augusta Skoglund, 235 East 38th St.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; understands cooking and baking in all its branches; city or country; good reference. 411 West 22d St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good reference. 156 West 36th St. Agnes.

COOK—BUTLER.—By Swedish cook and Irish butler; understand their duties in all branches; first-class city references. Care Mrs. Cornell, 158 East 44th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; the wife competent cook; husband competent butler; private family best city references. French Couple, 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By competent German cook; good reference; city or country; institute or private house; no washing. 335 East 81st St., Hayes's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; willing to assist in laundry; best reference; willing and obliging. Call, two days, at 231 East 34th St.; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a neat girl, very economical, as good cook and laundress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By French Swiss as cook; long experience; no objection to big family; best city reference. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 47 Rochester Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; can prepare company dinners and luncheons; economical and obliging; personal references. L. S., 909 6th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as excellent cook; a home more an object than high wages; city references. 116 East 11th St.; ring Whitten's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman in a private family; first-class baker and competent cook; city or country; would do coarse washing; good reference. J. T., 110 East 113th St.

COOK.—A lady giving up housekeeping would like a situation for her cook, who has been with her three years; wages, $18. 72 West 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent German woman, cook and laundress in private American family; reference. 342 East 56th St., Box 2.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; good baker; soups, fish, meats, entrées; best reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two competent girls in a private family; one as cook; the other as laundress and chambermaid or waitress. 826 Amsterdam Av., between 100th and 101st Sts.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references; wages from $50 to $60. A. G., Times Agency, 564 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent person as first-class cook in private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. A. R., 201 East 37th St.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman; thoroughly competent; good baker; no objection to plain washing. 167 East 32d St., Room 6.

COOK.—By respectable woman to do cooking in small private family; willing and obliging; good city references. 331 East 39th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in a private family; three years' reference from her last place. 159 West 49th St., Mooney bell.

COOK.—By an experienced Swiss cook in a private family; wages, $30; best reference. A. L., 294 7th Av., ring twice.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook; plain washing; excellent baker; city or country; reference. 167 East 34th St.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook in private family; with or without kitchenmaid; personal reference. M., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman by the month or day; good city reference; terms moderate. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant; understands French and American cooking. H., Station Y, 1,162 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook in private family; city reference. 125 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. 210 West 36th St.

COOK.—By girl as experienced cook; willing to do washing and ironing; best personal reference. 306 East 66th St.; second bell.

COOK.—By girl as cook; is experienced; willing to assist with washing; best personal reference. F. M., 1,318 2d Av., Advertisement Office.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city references. G. L., 204 West 60th St.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook in private family; three years' best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable colored woman as cook for first-class people. 43 West 66th St.; ring Perdue's bell.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; willing to do washing and ironing; is experienced; has good city reference. T., Box 42, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook in American family; no objection to private boarding house. 308 East 49th St.; second flight up.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in private family; wages, $35 to $40. Marie, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; best city reference. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—Good city reference. 48 West 70th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference. 47 East 33d St.

COOK.—By good Swedish girl to go out by the day cooking. 330 East 27th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; no objection to washing; city reference. 258 West 37th St.

COOKING, WASHING, IRONING.—By young girl as cook and do some washing and ironing in private family; city reference. 814 2d Av., near 44th St.; ring three times.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young respectable woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning, or do washing at her own home; best city reference. 406 1st Av.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman; go out by day or week as cook, to do cleaning, or any kind of work; city reference. M. S., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out or take home ladies' and gentlemen's washing. 258 West 41st St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to work by the day; washing, ironing, cleaning. Mrs. Ross, 347 West 38th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman three or four days a week, fine washing, ironing, or cleaning. Mrs. Nelson, 649 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands waiting; best of city reference. N. H., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as parlormaid; best city reference. 222 West 38th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference. 100 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Highest city reference. M. M., 459 West 49th St.; ring Taylor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; best reference. 161 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference. 758 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl in small family; good reference. 168 Amsterdam Av., Jonson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands waiting; best of city reference. N. H., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as parlormaid; best city reference. 222 West 38th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; two years' city reference. 100 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at Home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel, or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker would take a few more customers; gowns, coats, riding habits, reception toilets, &c.; latest styles; models to show; tailor-made a specialty. 70 West 50th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young woman, having four years' experience in one place, to assist dressmaker in private families. N. A., Box 251 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; takes work home, or by the day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a visiting governess, (or resident,) a permanent position. Governess, Box 175, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A lady of experience desires a position in housekeeping, care of children, or in any position a lady could fill; would go South; highest references. Mrs. Arnold, 56 Montgomery St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two sisters in a first-class family, one as kitchenmaid, the other as seamstress. 104 West 80th St., present employer's.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler, hairdresser; good packer, manicure; three years' reference from American. H. G., 116 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; best city references; would like lady going abroad this Winter. Miss Boffard, 208 West 83d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; speaks English; experienced traveler; hairdresser; good packer; manicure; three years' references from Americans. Mlle. Galland, 154 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German person; understands her duties; good sewer, hairdresser, packer; charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By French Parisienne; dressmaker; pack costumes; travel; best city reference. V. B., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly experienced; good dressmaker and hair dresser; English; good personal character; used to travel; age, 33. S. W., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced German; competent in all her duties; first-class city reference. A. E., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish lady's maid; experienced traveler, hairdresser, masseuse; best city references. G., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent woman; good traveler; best city references from last place. E., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady giving up housekeeping desires a place for most competent maid; excellent cook, and would do housework in very small family; chamberwork preferred. R., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

MAID or NURSE.—By young, refined American Protestant girl as children's maid or nurse; willing and obliging; best city references. E. C., care of MacDonald, 457 West 43d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; can sew on machines and do light chamberwork, &c.; good reference. 312 East 31st St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By competent and trustworthy woman; good home preferred to high wages. 28 West 15th St., present employer's.

MAID.—By English girl as maid to lady or nurse to lady's first baby; present employer can be seen. Call or write Sunday and Monday, 130 West 74th St.

MAID.—By a French maid; speaks German; for grown children or young lady; good seamstress; city reference. Julienne, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a German; thoroughly experienced in dressmaking, hairdressing, traveling, and packing; one year's best city references. M. N., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—First-class; experienced; speaks four languages; traveling preferred; best city references. G. A., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; best references. 881 6th Av., care of Miss N. Berggild.

MAID.—By French maid, at once, in good American family; best city references. A. C., 1,127 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for a laundress or chambermaid. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, between 9 and 10 A. M. only, at 11 East 71st St.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to obtain a permanent situation for a first-class laundress; willing to take chamberwork last of week. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 78 West 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; five years' very best city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; is an excellent shirt-ironer; city or country, or will go out by the day in private family; city reference. P. 382 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. Butler, 208 East 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By French girl to do laundry work, and will assist with other work. T. V., 370 7th Av.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress in a first-class family; best reference. M. R., 254 8th Av.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Eight years' experience; can take entire charge of infant; best reference; lady can be seen. 1 West 39th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable woman; understands bottle feeding; best city reference. K. S., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent French Protestant; 26; speaks French, German, and English; as nurse or nursery governess to children from 3 to 7 years; in a Christian family; wages, $20; personal reference. L. G., 140 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; long experience in care of young children; best personal reference. M. M., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant woman as nurse for infant or grown children; thoroughly competent; good seamstress; excellent references; wages, $25. Stamm, 79 Greenwich Av.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; willing to live in the country; excellent city references. G., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By refined first-class North German, from Hanover; take full charge of children from three years on; best references. F. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's or child's nurse; best city references; five years in last place. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 116 West 63d St., McCarty's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant; takes entire charge of baby and brings up on the bottle; three years' reference. Call, Monday, 502 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a Swiss person, just arrived, as nurse in a private family with grown-up children; five years' paris reference. Mrs. Francfort, 940 6th Av.; ring bell twice.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with waiting; good reference. 49 Columbus Av., Convan's bell.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl as nurs for grown children; will assist with chamberwork. 101 West 40th St.; ring third bell.

NURSE.—By competent person; assist with upstairs work; long experience; best references. L. F., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a neat, respectable person as nurse for infant or young child; good references; city or country. 843 3d Av.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By French woman; just landed; thorough; good accent; good references from Europe; willing. 109 West 32d St.

NURSE or MAID.—By young French girl as nurse or maid. Write to present employer's, Elise De Eacretaz, 724 5th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; work by day or week. Sanford, 106 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By excellent seamstress for fine white work. Sure, Box 341 Times, Up Town.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; experienced in carving, serving all courses; wines, salads, &c.; best reference; city or country. Call, two days, 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman now disengaged as first-class waitress or parlormaid; six years' city reference. N. C., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; good personal references. M. L., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Parisian French young lady as good seamstress, as lady's maid, or nursery governess. J. G., 228 East 75th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Firmer Markets and Very Moderate Speculation.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easier —Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

There was a little more snap to the trading in wheat, but confined chiefly to local scalpers, with prices higher on better reports from abroad and the West, and on local covering by December shorts. Provisions were quiet and generally lower on free receipts of swine. Cotton was fairly active and lower on a local trade. Coffee closed higher after a depressed opening, with local shorts covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat in elevator			70	@
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator			22¾	@ 22¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed			35	@
Flour, straights, Spring			$3.10	@$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter			3.30	@ 3.45
Cotton, middling uplands			8 1-16	@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X			17	@ 20
Pork, mess			9.25	@ 9.75
Lard, Western steam			5.60	@
Beef, family			10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy			23	@ 24½
Sugar, granulated			4½	@ 4¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7			14½	@
Cheese, State full cream, new			9¾	@ 10¾
Copper, lake			10.80	@11.00
Lead			3.20	@

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and closed firm at ¾@1⅛c advance, on light contract delivery, firmer Western markets, better cables, free foreign buying, and local covering of the December option.... Spot was advanced 1@1⅛c, and in fair demand. Sales, 240,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 50,000 bushels No. 3 Northern at 2½c afloat May, free on board, afloat, steamer Dec. 13; 88,000 bushels Spring on private terms; 80,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth at 67c, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 2¼c over December, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4¼c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1¾c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3¾c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board.... Clearances hence, 94,731 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 220,853 bushels; receipts, 796,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 953,632 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 819,193 bushels, or to 7,149,519 bushels, (708,764 bushels contract red and 1,880,978 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 624,000 bushels afloat.... The visible supply shows an increase of 1,682,000 bushels, or to 63,-993,000 bushels, against 85,159,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were dull, and closed firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, with trading only local.... Spot was fairly active on export account, at firmer prices. Sales, 165,700 bushels, including 50,000 shippers, 64,000 bushels No. 2 at 36⅜@36½c free on board, afloat, and 96,000 bushels old No. 2 white at 37½c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 8,700 bushels No. 2 at 36c, delivered.... Receipts, 91,675 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 386,507 bushels.... Clearances hence, 87,194 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 241,439 bushels.... Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 48,873 bushels, or to 661,995 bushels, (208,728 bushels No. 2 and 37,765 bushels steamer mixed.) .... The visible supply shows an increase of 875,000 bushels, or to 5,517,000 bushels, against 4,866,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active and unchanged to ⅛c higher, with a scarcity of features.... Spot were in fair jobbing demand at firm prices.... Sales, 61,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 2 white, clipped, 24½c; No. 3 white, No. 2 mixed, 22¾@22¾c for 9,000 bushels; No. 3, 22c; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 21¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 23⅜@23⅝c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24@27c for 25,-000 bushels.... Receipts, 71,700 bushels; exports, 30,167 bushels.... Stock of oats in warehouse increased 270,423 bushels, or to 2,345,198 bushels, (475,966 bushels No. 2 white and 508,361 bushels No. 2).... The visible supply shows an increase of 340,000 bushels, or to 6,397,000 bushels, against 9,740,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	910,000	65 1-16@66	66
January	30,000	66¼ @67	67
February		@	68
March	40,000	68 @69	69
May	1,710,000	67 7-16@68⅝	68⅝
June	30,000	67⅝ @68½	68½
July	35,000	67⅜ @68⅝	68⅝
Total	2,755,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	75,000	34¼@34⅝	34⅝
January	20,000	34⅜@34½	34½
May	175,000	35¼@35⅝	35⅜
Total	270,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	80,000	22⅞@22 15-16	22⅞
January	60,000	23⅜@23 9-16	23⅜
February	5,000	23⅞@	23⅞
May	5,000	25¼@	25¼
Total	150,000		

FLOUR—Demand better for all grades, with prices firm. Sales, 38,000 bbls, including of City Mills 2,500 bbls clear, 6,200 bbls patents, and 250 bbls fine at quotations; 17,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.50@$3.60; 500 bbls No. 1 at 2.40, in sacks; 450 bbls straights at $3.40, 450 bbls clear at $3.30, 900 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95@$3, 3,900 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.45, 2,400 bbls patents at $3.70@$3.75, and 2,600 bbls Southern straights at $3.30@$3.35.... Arrivals, 12,-705 bbls and 23,432 sacks; exports, 6,340 bbls and 17,599 sacks; Interior movement, 47,357 bbls and sacks.

WHISKY—Fine, $2.55@$2.60 per bbl; supers, $2.00@$2.80; No. 2, $2.80@$2.90; No. 1, $2.90@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.40; straights, $3.30 @$3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$3.75; city patents, $3.90@ $4.15; city clears, $3.80@$3.90; city extras, $2.40; city supers, $2.90@$3; city fine, $2.75@ $2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $2@ $2.10; supers, $2.10@$2.30; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2.80; clears, $2.65@$3.15; straights, $3.10@$3.40; patents, $3.15@$3.50; specialty brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and steady. Sales, 700 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and nominal at $1.30@$1.40 per 100 lb.... Buckwheat quoted at 41½c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.00@$3.30; cut, $3.20@$3.60; ground, $2.80@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $2.25@$2.50; white do, $2.50@$2.60; brewers' meal, 90c; cracked, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; hearps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18.50 on spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The position was not changed. The South put its light outputs on offer with a good deal of reserve, although three tanks crude, in bulk, were bought here at 21c, at the mills, while the West was steadily picking up limited quantities at that price. Crude, in barrels, was wanted here at 23c. There continued dullness for refined, with contract grade of yellow offered at 29c, while 250 bbls distinctly prime, in lots, were sold at 29½@29¾c. Good off-grade yellow was nominal at 28c, and 400 bbls sold on private terms. There was no demand of consequence for compound lard purposes, on account of the further decline for pure lard, which brought it to the lowest point in its history. The South finds a good healthy business in its mill product for feeding and fertilizing at steadily advancing prices.... LINSEED was in good demand; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair request, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 56c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady, 52c quoted for city.. COCOANUT OIL was firm, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¼c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Dec. 2.—Oil opened at $1.39; highest, $1.40; lowest, $1.34½; closed, $1.36.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—Oil, opened at $1.39; highest, $1.40; lowest and closed, $1.35; Standard price, $1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The arrivals of hogs at the West for the day largely exceeded estimates, and caused a general moderate decline in the prices of the products, with lard and bacon down about 5 points and pork 2½@5. There were offers to sell cash lard upon the New-York market at a price 2½ points lower than ever before quoted here. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 37,000 head. The exports from the Atlantic ports last weak were 6,206 bbls pork, 12,138,745 lb lard, and 12,592,-905 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week: 2,824 bbls pork, 8,397,879 lb lard, and 14,278,-194 lb meats. Same time last year, 3,428 bbls pork, 9,574,907 lb lard, and 10,344,667 lb meats.

LARD—The decline at the West of about 5 points through the enormous supplies of hogs brought the market here down to 5.60c for cash, which was 2½ points under the lowest price ever before made here, the previous low figure occurring about sixteen years ago. There were sellers here at the 5.60c price without demand. City steam was at 5.25c, and 75 tcs sold. December closed at 5.60c, nominal. Refined was slow, with Continent at 6.05c and South American at 6.40c. Compound, 4¾@5c, as to quality and quantity. Stocks of lard here are 14,946 tcs prime, 3,625 tcs off grade and 2,438 tcs refinerine; total, 20,07[illegible] tcs, against 12,733 tcs Nov. 15. Chicago was at 5.15@ 5.17½c for December, closing at 5.17½c bid; January at 5.35c to and closing at 5.37½c bid; May, 5.60@5.62½c.

PORK—Was easier by 2½@5c, and dull with the market at the West. December, $7.60 bid to $7.65, nominal, closing at $7.65, nominal; January, $8.67½@$8.72½, closing at $8.70@$8.72½; May, $9.05@$9.10, closing at $9.10. Here there was little done, with 50 bbls mess sold. Stocks here, 12,000 bbls, against 12,689 bbls last month and 11,088 bbls this time last year. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.25@$9.75; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—Was lower by 5 points, with the West short ribs for December closing at 4.25c bid; January was 4.35@4.40c, closing at 4.37½c bid; May, 4.60@4.62½c, closing at 4.62½c asked.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow and weak market for bellies, while hams were at a fairly steady price. Sales of 800 pickled shoulders, 5¼c, and 18 bxs clear bellies, 5½c. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5¼@5¼c; 10-lb average, 5⅝c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; clear bellies, 5½c. Western Meats—Western prices: Green hams, 10 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7⅜c; sweet pickled hams, 10 lb, 8¼c.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@ $10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra india mess, $12@$12.50; no. 1 and 2 barg grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were about steady in price, with moderate demands. Nominal prices, $13.50@$14.25 at the West and $14.50 @$15 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices here. Receipts at the West, 96,849 head; same time last year, 74,231 head. Chicago—Receipts, 70,000 head; active; 5@10c lower; $3.25@ $3.60. Cincinnati—Receipts, 8,726 head; fairly active; $3@$3.55. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,780 head; 5@10c lower; $3@$3.50. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; 5c lower; $3.25@$3.40. Pittsburg—Steady; $3.60@$3.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,393 head; $3.30@$3.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $3.30@$3.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.55@$3.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady; $3.40@$3.55. Quotations here: 5c over 45c for heavy, 4¾c for 180 lb, 5c for 160 lb, 5¼c for 140 lb, 5¼c for 120 lb, and 5⅜@5¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was firm at 4 3-16c bid for city, in hogsheads, with light offerings and a good deal of the make going into tierces for home use. In country made, sales of 60,000 lb at 4⅛@4⅝c. At Chicago, sale of 500,000 lb No. 2 on private terms.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a quiet and easy market, with sellers at 6½c for prime. In lard stearine nothing of moment done, with 6¼c quoted nominal for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened quiet at 5@10 points decline, following the unsettled markets abroad, but rallied on local bidding and closed firm at 5@10 points advance, with a fairly active trade. Havre was irregular at ½f decline to ¼f advance, and Hamburg dull at ¾ pfennig advance to ¼ decline.... Spot Rio was dull but steady at 14¾c for No. 7; sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 14¾c, and 200 bags Maracaibo on private terms.... Opening Call, 11 A. M.—February 250 bags at 13.35c; March, 250 bags at 13.30c; May, 500 bags at 12.75c. Total, 1,000 bags. Between Call and Close.—December, 500 bags at 13.65c, 1,250 bags at 13.60c, 2,500 bags at 13.55c, 750 bags at 13.60c, 1,000 bags at 13.65c; January, 250 bags at 13.55c, 500 bags at 13.50c, 750 bags at 13.45c, 1,250 bags at 13.50c, 1,000 bags at 13.55c, 500 bags at 13.60c; February, 250 bags at 13.45c; March, 1,250 bags at 13.25c; 500 bags at 13.20c, 1,750 bags at 13.25c, 1,000 bags at 13.30c, 750 bags at 13.35c, 250 bags at 13.40c; May, 750 bags at 12.80c, 1,750 bags at 12.75c, 250 bags at 12.80c, 500 bags at 12.85c, 250 bags at 12.90c; July, 1,000 bags at 12.20c, 500 bags at 12.25c, 500 bags at 12.30c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.95c. Total, 22,500 bags. Exchange.—10 points paid to exchange 750 bags January for December. Total for day, 25,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January, 13.60@13.65c; February, 13.45@ 13.50c; March, 13.40@13.45c; April, 13.10@ 13.20c; May, 12.90@12.95c; June, 12.60@12.70c; July, 12.35@12.45c; August, 12.10@12.15c; September, 12@12.10c; October, 11.75@ 11.85c; November, 11.05@11.75c; December, 13.70@13.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AN AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York July 1, 1895.... 231,505
Receipts—Rio, 168,286; Santos, 60,661; Victoria, 21,214; Bahia, 9,702; Ceara, 472 in November 1,235,167
Total 1,466,672
Warehouse deliveries, 219,861 in November 1,175,619
Total stock in New-York, Dec. 2, 1895 291,053
Baltimore stock July 1, 1895 30,429
Receipts, 16,488 in Nov.... 108,439 138,868
Deliveries, 13,649 in Nov..... 114,119
Baltimore stock, Dec. 2, 1895..... 24,749
New-Orleans stock, July 1, 1895 51,953
Receipts, 35,020 in Nov.... 97,097 149,050
Deliveries, 23,336 in Nov..... 94,965
New-Orleans stock, Dec. 2, 1895..... 54,085
Total stock in United States, Dec. 2, 1895 369,887
Afloat from Rio per steam, Nov. 30 74,000
Afloat from Rio per sail Nov. 30.. 28,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Nov. 30 58,000
Afloat from Victoria per steam and sail, Nov. 30 30,000
Total 559,887
Same time 1894 530,057

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 14¾

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7 No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7 No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7 No. 7..Ruled below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7 No. 8..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 20½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 17@18c; Bucono, 17½@18c; Tovar, 17¾@18c; Merida, 18@20c; Cucuta, 17@20c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@ 20c; Caracas, 18@21c; Puerto Cabello, 17@ 20½c; Maracaibo—Ocana, 17½@18½c; Bucaramanga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 20@22c; Mexican—Cordova, 18@19½c; Oaxaca, 19@21c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fine grades firm, with only a moderate demand.... New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 23@30c; Puerto Rico, 20@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand good and full prices ruling for most grades.... Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 3@4⅞c; choice to fancy, 5@5½c; head, 5¾@6c; Patna, 3¾@4½c; Japan, 3¾ @4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 60@65c.

SUGAR—Raw was unchanged and quoted steady, with a light demand. Sales, 5,400 bags centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅝c, ex ship.... Refined moderately active and steady.... Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2¾c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugar on consignment, and who are, as stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.... Cutloaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4¾c; granulated, 4½@4⅝c; standard A, 4¼c; off A, 4 1-16 @4¼c; softs, 3¾@4c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and fairly active on local account, with the chief business with local scalpers, and prices at the close steady at 3@6 points decline. Liverpool was 5@6 points off, and New-Orleans 8@9 points down, but local covering caused a rally here, near the close. Spot was easy and unchanged; sales, 217 bales to spinners, with 12,500 bales delivered on contract.... Middling Gulf, 8 13-16c; middling uplands, 8 5-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality nor more than the West Weather here to-day was close and rainy, the dry-packed stock generally showed up poorly, damp, and sweaty, or became so shortly after being exposed. Demand for all grades was very slow, but the few buyers in want of stock gave the preference to iced-packed. Turkeys were not in large supply, but demand slow and 10@11c the extreme, with few of the dry-packed good enough to bring top prices. Chickens and fowls very plenty, dull, and weak, with 8@9c for chickens, and 8@8½c for fowls, the extremes for dry-packed or iced, but impossible to clean up. Ducks in moderate supply, and 8@10c about steady. Geese slow. We quote: Dry-packed turkeys, near by 12@13c; do, Western, choice to fancy, 11@12c; do, poor to good, 6@10c. Fowls, State and Western, 8@8½c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 11@14c; do, Western, 8 @9c. Philadelphia, Eastern, 12@14c; do, Long Island, 11@14c; do, Maryland, 11@13c; do, Western, 8@12c. Geese, Eastern, 10@15c; do, Maryland, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25. Ice-packed turkeys, fancy; fowls, 8@8½c; old cocks, 5 @5½c; chickens, 8@9c; ducks, Western, 7 @11c; geese, Western, 7@9c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes quiet; prime, steady, but all others are freely offered. Onions easy, except for choice.... Potatoes, Maine, 60@$1.12; Long Island, 90c@$1; State, 75@90c; Jersey, 75@85c; sweets, $2.50@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, 50c@$3; cabbage, per 100 @$2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$2.50; eggplant, bbl, $1.50@ $3.50; onions, white, bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 50c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; peas, basket, $1 @$3; string beans, basket, $1@$2.50; turnips, bbl, 50@70c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts are not heavy, and with a fair demand market is steady for fine grades of hay and firm on straw. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 90c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, upper 100 lb, 70@85c; clover and clover mixed, 60@75c; salt, 40@ 45c. Straw, long rye, 55@65c; short rye, 40 @50c; oat, 40@45c; wheat, 35@40c.

HOPS—Offerings rather urgent, with a fair inquiry, and prices steady. State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; 1894 crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@7c; do, old olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1895, common, 3½@4½c.

HIDES—Market about nominal, with holders unchanged in their views. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, Californias, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 18 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Business very small and on easier feeling on some grades. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 24c; do, seconds, 23c; acid, light to heavy, 21½@24c; union, light to heavy backs, 29@30c; seconds, 28c; bellies, 16@18c. Oak—Dressed backs, 34c; seconds, 30@32c; bellies, 17@19c.

METALS—Tin easier at 14.10c. Copper easy at 10.80@11c. Lead quiet at 3.20c. Spelter quiet at 3.50@3.55c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—A weak market and a light trade. Southern regular, 27½c; machine-made barrels, 28c.

ROSIN—Trading fair and prices firm for low grades. Good strained, $1.77½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 2.—Resin firm; strained, $1.80; good strained, $1.35. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—Turpentine firm at 25c; receipts, 46 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 330 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c bid; sales, none. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth rather scarce and rates firm. Engagement: To Hamburg, 9 loads grain, at 47½ pfennigs. Charters: German steamer, general cargo, Java to Delaware Breakwater for orders, 25s; December, chartered abroad; British steamer, timber, Pensacola to Cape Town, 140s, January, chartered abroad; French steamer, phosphate, Coosaw to St. Nazaire, 15s, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, Hamburg to Philadelphia, 6s, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) deals, St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 45s; British steamer, (previously,) 14,000 quarters grain, North Atlantic ports to London, Avonmouth, or Belfast, 2s 9d, berth terms, Jan. 1 to 25; British steamer, ore, Bonl to Baltimore, 9s 3d, option of loading at Benisaf, 9s, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Seriphos to Baltimore, 10s 10½d, chartered abroad; British steamer, same voyage, 10s 9d, Dec. 25, chartered abroad; British steamer, same voyage, 10s, Dec. 15, chartered abroad; British steamer, same voyage, 10s 9d, option of Philadelphia, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Elba to Philadelphia or Baltimore 9s 9d, chartered abroad; British steamer, ore, Bonl to Benisaf to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 9s, Dec. 20, chartered abroad; British steamer, sulphur, Girgenti and Palermo to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 10s, chartered abroad; British steamer, (previously,) 15,000 quarters grain, Norfolk and (or) Newport News to picked ports, United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 9d, berth terms, Dec. 15 to 31; British steamer, 13,000 quarters grain, Atlantic ports to Cork for orders, 8s, January; British steamer, 1,066 tons, Fernambuco and (or) Maceio to the United States, 12s 6d, December, chartered abroad; British ship, 2,184 tons, Hongkong to New-York, $19,000, chartered abroad; British ship, 2,329 tons, San Francisco to Cape Town, 28s 9d; British ship, lumber, Puget Sound to Delagoa Bay, 30s; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom or Continent, 27s 6d; bark, coal, Baltimore to San Francisco, 8s; Italian bark, coal, Baltimore to Genoa, 9s; British ship, nitrate, Iquique to Boston, 4s; America to the United Kingdom or Continent, 21s 3d, option of Hampton Roads for orders, 23s 9d, less 1s 3d direct, chartered abroad; bark, lumber, hence to Buenos Ayres, $6.50, Rosario, $7.50; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Mayaguez, $2 and port charges; schooner, lumber, King's Ferry to New-York, $4.62½; schooner, lumber, Brunswick to New-York, $4.50; schooner, kainit, hence to Richmond, 85c; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to Digby and Annapolis, N. S., 90c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Salem, 90c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—The efforts of local traders in wheat to-day were all in the interest of higher prices and the net result was a gain of ¾ of a cent over Saturday. The market started in with an improved tone, which was carried over from Saturday's curb, and, after several setbacks, finally developed an unmistakable tendency to rise. The deliveries on December contracts were the principal topic of the day. Investigation showed that about 2,500,000 bushels approximately was sent around by Armour this morning, and that almost one-half of that amount found its way back to him. Inasmuch as the crowd was expecting something in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 bushels from the gentleman mentioned and that none of it would return to him, the effect of the actual amount determined the tone at the opening. Liverpool stocks of wheat decreased 616,000 bushels during November, and 183,000 bushels last week. The visible supply increased 1,552,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage, 400,000 bushels. The English visible supply decreased 170,000 bushels. New-York telegraphed that the world's shipments last week aggregated 6,800,000 bushels. Receipts were large, Chicago having 514 cars, and the Northwest 1,544 cars. Local inspections from store were 197,725 bushels, and 393,803 bushels cleared at the seaboard. There was some buying of wheat on a fall of 7-16c in English consols, but, as the quotation was probably ex interest, no significance attached to the decline. Thoman's crop report was out today. It made the acreage sown to Winter wheat 25,089,210, against 23,310,201 harvested last year, and gave the condition as 86.7 per cent. of an average. Liverpool cables were ¼@½c higher. Continental markets were unchanged.

WHEAT—May opened from 60⅞@61c, sold between 60¼@61⅜c, closing at 61⅝c, ⅛c higher than Saturday. Cash wheat was firm. Receipts at principal Western points were 1,548,757 bushels. Shipments, 562,611 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 983,632 bushels; shipments, 221,853 bushels.

CORN—Nothing that was seen or heard possessed sufficient potency to arouse a spark of enthusiasm in corn. The market sympathized with wheat, and that was all that could be said for it. Receipts were 391 cars, 9 less than expected, and 256,403 bushels were taken from store. Yesterday's shipments of corn footed up were 1,088,000 bushels. Liverpool cables were quiet and firm. Stocks of corn at that place decreased 225,000 bushels last month. The visible supply increased 875,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage, 560,000 bushels. Export clearances were 376,356 bushels. Trading was light all day, and the close was firm and ⅛@ higher than Saturday for May. That option opened at 29c, sold between 28⅝@29¼c, closing at the latter. Cash corn was easy and ¼@⅜c lower, closing firmer, with the futures. Receipts at principal Western points, 647,193 bushels; shipments, 396,801 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 386,532 bushels.

OATS—With the exception of the closing hour, when prices were driven down to within reach of the strength of wheat, there was nothing in the way of change in oats. Business was dull and uninteresting. Receipts, 233 cars, and 41,894 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply increased 342,000 bushels. May oats closed ⅛c higher than Saturday. Cash oats were weak and ¼@⅜c lower, but closed nominally firmer.

RYE—The market for rye was weak. Arrivals were light, only 7 cars being inspected in, and the demand was indifferent. No. 2, on the regular market, was offered at 35¾c. That grade sold free on board at 37¼c. December was 35¾c, nominal; January was offered at 36½c, and May at 40¼c.

BARLEY—Medium grades of barley were weak. Choice grades, but prices did not favor sellers. Receipts were 70 cars. The visible supply showed a liberal increase. The market was quotable at from 22c to 30c, for poor to good, and 32@40c for choice to fancy. Some extra fancy, to arrive, sold at 42c.

PROVISIONS—Hogs, owing to an enormous run, were weak and lower to-day, product responding in kind. Nothing essentially important transpired, but there was a marked indifference to owning any provisions. The strength of wheat was a steadying power later in the session. May pork sold 5@7½c lower, and May lard and ribs 2½c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool was 6d lower for bacon.

Receipts and shipments were both heavy. The cash market was quiet and easy. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat—405 cars; corn, 360 cars; oats, 275 cars; hogs, 37,000 head.

FREIGHTS—A good demand for berths was noted. Wheat for Buffalo at 2c per quarter to unload, and at 4c to hold all Winter. For corn, 2¾c was paid to unload; 100,000 bushels of barley were taken at 3½c to hold all Winter.

The leading futures ruled as follows:

Articles. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—			
Dec. ....56⅝@56⅝	56⅞@57	56¼@..	56⅞@..
Jan. ....56¼@56⅜	56⅝@56⅝	55⅞@..	56⅜@..
May ....60⅜@61	61⅝@..	60½@..	61⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—			
Dec. ....26¼@..	26⅜@26¼	25⅞@..	26⅛@..
Jan. ....26⅜@..	26⅝@..	26¼@..	26½@..
May ....29 @..	29⅛@..	28⅞@..	29⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—			
Dec. ....17⅜@..	17⅜@..	17¼@17¼	17⅜@..
May ....20¾@20⅝	20⅝@20½	20⅜@20¼	20⅝@20½
Mess Pork, per bbl—			
Dec. $7.62½	$7.65	$7.62½	$7.65
Jan. 8.70	8.72½	8.67½	8.72½
May 9.07½	9.10	9.05	9.10
Lard, per 100 lb—			
Dec. 5.15	5.17½	5.15	5.17½
Jan. 5.37½	5.37½	5.35	5.37½
May 5.60	5.62½	5.60	5.62½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—			
Dec. 4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
Jan. 4.37½	4.37½	4.35	4.37½
May 4.60	4.62½	4.60	4.62½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and unchanged; the demand was light. No. 2 Spring wheat, 56¼@58c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 52@57½c; No. 2 red, 59¼@61½c; No. 2 corn, 26¼ @26⅝c; No. 2 oats, 17¾c; No. 2 rye, 35¾c; No. 2 barley, 38@40c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 91@ 91½c; prime timothy seed, $3.60, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.62½@$7.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30 @$5.32½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.35@$4.45; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.75; Spring wheat, tillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, $5.45; granulated, $4.70; standard A, $4.57 per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 40c; boiled, 42c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	25,015	12,030
Wheat, bushels	255,035	44,452
Corn, bushels	304,060	304,528
Oats, bushels	327,800	179,459
Rye, bushels	4,000	5,412
Barley, bushels	78,200	201,161

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 23c; firsts, 19@21c; seconds, 14@17c; eggs steady; fresh stock, 20@21c.

STATE OF TRADE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 2.—The wheat market was in favor of the bulls after the first hour, the news being quite strong on that side. December opened at 52c, broke to 51⅜c early in the session, and then advanced to a close at 52⅝c. May opened at 57⅛c, broke to 56⅝c, advanced to a close at 57⅛c. No. 1 Northern, cash white, sold in the main at 53@53¼c, with No. 2 Northern about ⅛c behind, at 52¼@52⅜c; No. 3, 49@49½c. Receipts, 1,308 cars; shipments, 176 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 54⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 53¼c; No. 2 Northern, 52⅝c. The new coarse grain pit was opened for business for the first time to-day, there were about 40,000 bushels of oats traded, and one lot of corn. One lot of May corn sold at 26⅜c. Corn—There was a sharp demand, early sales being made up to 24½c for No. 3; generally quoted at 24c. Oats—Market steady at unchanged prices; No. 3 white sold at 16½c. No. 3 at 16@16¼c. Flour steady; patents, $2.95@$3.35; bakers', $2.05@$2.85; production, 46,000 bbls; shipments, 55,135 bbls. Millstuffs—There was a much improved feeling in millstuffs; the West is doing the heavy buying at prices netting $6.50@$6.75 here for bran, in bulk; the East is taking some lots at as high as $7.05 here; shorts, $6.25@$6.55; middlings, $8.25@$8.75.

BUFFALO, Dec. 2.—Spring Wheat—Light demand; no cost, insurance, and freight offered except a lot of No. 2 Northern; sales, 12,000 bushels old No. 1 hard, spot, 66¾c; 2,

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trust Stocks Score Sharp Advances on the Congressional Outlook.

SUGAR, TOBACCO, LEATHER IN FAVOR

Chicago Gas also Moves Up Materially—Other Industrials Firm—Railway Issues Irregular—Denver and Rio Grande's Large Surplus.

MONDAY—P. M.

The impression created by Speaker Reed's remarks that there would be no legislation at this session of Congress inimical to the trusts helped the industrials materially today by causing buying of a very confident character. The movement was pronounced in Sugar, Tobacco, and Leather. Chicago Gas also came in for a sharp advance, but it was accounted for by buying by people connected with the company, and was said to be based on confidence that the efforts to impede the reorganization of the property cannot be successful.

More than 83,000 shares of Sugar were traded in, and it advanced from 101¾ to 105, closing at the top, the net gain being 3⅜ points. There was undoubtedly heavy covering of shorts, as well as some buying for the advance. Tobacco moved between 81½ and 83½, and closed at 83, a net gain of 1¼ points. The stock has been oversold for some days. Liquidation in it has also been completed, and as the regular dividend of 12 per cent. per annum is assured for some time to come, the price under all circumstances is considered low. Leather preferred has declined nearly 40 points since last Summer, and it is argued that it is entitled to a material recovery. It opened today at 63⅝, advanced to 65½, and closed at 65, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Chicago Gas moved up from 62¾ to 65½, and closed at 65⅝, a net gain of 2⅜ points. Western Union was also firm on a fair volume of trading, and it closed at 88, a net gain of ⅝. Other industrials were inactive, but firm.

The railway list showed some irregularity. Burlington led in point of activity and was weak, it sold down to 88 and rallied feebly toward the close, its net loss being ⅝. St. Paul and Northwestern were steady at small fractional advances, and Atchison and Rock Island were unchanged. Denver and Rio Grande preferred moved up 1¼ points, to 48⅝, and closed at the top. The October statement was even more favorable than had been expected, the actual surplus for the month being $163,000, the amount previously estimated being only $100,000. The surplus for the four months is $440,424, so that if a dividend of 1 per cent. is declared this week, as expected, there will be $210,000 left in the treasury. The company has no floating debt of any kind. Louisville and Nashville was slightly higher, but its net gain was only ¼. Its increase in net for October is $24,917, but for the four months of the fiscal year the net shows a decrease of $91,488. Missouri Pacific scored a gain of ⅝, but Kansas and Texas preferred closed ⅛ lower. The remainder of the list was only fractionally changed either way.

The news of the day was regarded as favorable. London did little in the market either way, the slightly improved prices at that centre being attributed to operations from this side. The Paris settlement progressed quietly, exchange being announced. The exchange market was firm, but there were no engagements of gold for export. The wheat market advanced about three-fourths of a cent, but cotton was down 5@6 points. There was a slight flurry in call money in the afternoon, the rate advancing to 4 per cent., but it fell back to 2½ per cent. before the close.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money was in good supply, but the demand was light. Rates were at 2 per cent. for 30 days, 2½ per cent. for 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days and four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 3½@4 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $85,598,459; balances $6,357,463; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $271,277.

Money on call in London, 1½@⅝ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$83,737,150
Imports for the same period	25,118,004
Net exports	$58,619,086
Net exports to date, 1894	60,116,793
Net exports to date, 1893	8,904,053
Net exports to date, 1892	53,442,265

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.88¼ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾@4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89⅛@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95 9-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c premium; telegraphic, ⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining	3⅜
American Sugar Refining pf	1
American Tobacco	1½
Chicago Gas, t. r.	2⅝
Denver and Rio Grande pf	1½
Laclede Gas pf	4½
Lake Shore	1½
Long Island Traction, all in. pd	1¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	1
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf	1
United States Leather pf	1⅝

DECLINED.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	⅝
Flint & P. M. pf	2½
Illinois Steel	⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and without feature. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Erie 2d con. cfs	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cfs	1½
Omaha & St. L. 1st	2½
West. Union col. tr. 5s	1

DECLINED.

Dul., S. S. & At. 5s	1
Tol., Peoria & W. 1st	1

Government bonds were steady. The sales were $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅞, and $8,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 120⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1925	120¼	121
4s, c., 1925	120⅛	121
5s, r., 1904	114⅝	115
5s, c., 1904	114⅝	115
Currency 6s, 1896	99	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..

1s State securities, $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62, and $6,000 do 4s 61¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	151	5
American Cotton Oil	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	200
American Cotton Oil pf	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	67½	68½	50
*Ann Arbor pf	29	29	29	29	29	31	8
*American Sugar Refining	101¾	105	101¾	105	104⅞	105	83,565
*American Sugar Refining pf	99¾	100	99¼	100	99½	100	880
American Tel. & Cable Co	93	94	92	94	92	95	143
American Tobacco	81½	83½	81½	83	83¼	83¾	22,833
American Tobacco pf	100	100	100	100	100	105	115
Atch., T. & S. Fé, all in. pd.	17¼	17⅝	17	17¼	17¼	17⅝	4,485
*A., T. & S. Fé pf., wh. iss.	27	27	27	27	26½	27	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	18½	18⅝	18½	18½	18¼	18½	16
Chicago Gas, t. r.	63¼	65½	62¾	62⅝	65¼	65⅜	25,244
Chicago & Northwestern	100¾	100¾	100¼	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	1,010
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	84¼	84¾	83	83¼	83⅝	83¾	19,980
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¼	41	41¾	300
C., M. & St. Paul	75⅞	76	75¼	75⅝	75⅝	75¾	4,880
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127½	128	127½	128	127½	128	25
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75¼	75½	74½	75	74¾	75	3,765
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	60½	61	60½	61	60½	61½	200
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	4½	4¾	10
Colorado Fuel & Coal	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	31	200
Columbus, H. V. & Tol. pf.	58¾	58¾	58¼	58¾	..	60	100
Consolidated Coal	33	33	33	33	32	..	200
Consolidated Gas Company	148½	149	148½	149	148¾	149¼	396
Delaware, Lack. & Western	167¼	167½	167¼	167¾	167	167½	500
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47½	48⅝	47¼	48⅝	48½	48⅝	2,720
Detroit Gas	28	29	28	29	..	..	600
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	19¼	19¾	19	19⅜	19¼	19½	2,800
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅝	95½	97½	10
Flint & Père Marquette pf	35	35	35	35	34	38	113
General Electric	31⅛	31½	31	31½	31½	31¾	912
Illinois Steel Company	76	76	76	76	74	76¼	300
Iowa Central pf	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	34½	35¾	25
Laclede Gas	22¾	23	22⅝	23	22¾	23½	700
Laclede Gas pf	81½	83¼	81½	83½	82½	85½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	74½	213
Lake Shore	150½	151	150½	151	150	151½	200
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	17½	18½	230
Louisville & Nashville	53½	53¾	53¼	53¾	53½	53¾	1,610
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9⅝	9⅝	9	9⅝	9	9½	800
Manhattan Consolidated	100½	101¼	100¼	101¼	101⅜	101¾	1,805
Metropolitan Traction	110	110	110	110	109½	110⅝	100
Mexican Central	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝	11¼	12	5
Minn. & St. Louis	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22¼	23	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜	53	54	100
Minnesota Iron	68½	68¼	68¼	68¼	68½	70	100
Missouri Pacific	30	30¼	29½	30¼	30⅛	30⅜	1,950
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13½	13½	13¼	13¾	13½	13¾	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	30⅜	30½	29⅞	30¾	30⅜	30½	1,900
*National Lead Company	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	31½	31¾	200
*National Lead Company pf	89¼	90⅜	89¼	90⅜	89½	91	86
New-York Central	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	101	134
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	75	..	75	75	74	75	100
New-York, Lack. & Western	119	119	118	119	..	..	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd.	13	13	13	13	12¾	13½	250
N. Y., Sus. & Western	11⅜	11¾	11⅛	11⅜	11	11¾	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	32⅜	32¾	112
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4½	208
Northern Pacific pf	16	16	16	16	15¾	16	10
Ontario & Western	15½	15¾	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	1,300
Pacific Mail	30⅛	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30¼	31	545
Philadelphia & Reading	10⅜	10⅜	9⅝	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10,010
P., C., C. & St. L.	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17	18	300
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	56	56	56	56	56	57	200
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	168	168	168	168	167	..	9
Rio Grande Western pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	41½	43	25
St. Louis Southwestern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	6½	265
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅝	110
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	115½	115½	115½	115½	112½	115½	9
Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	328
Southern Railway pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅝	616
Southern Pacific	22	22¼	21⅞	22¼	21⅜	22¼	550
Tennessee Coal & Iron	32½	32½	32½	32½	32⅞	33	1,400
Toledo, A. A. & L. Mich.	¼	¼	¼	¼	⅛	½	900
United States Cordage, t. r.	7	7	7	7	6¾	7⅛	800
Union Pacific	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	415
*United States Leather	11	11	11	11	11¼	11½	500
*United States Leather pf	63¼	65½	63¼	65	64½	65	13,900
United States Rubber	36¼	36¼	35¾	35¾	32½	38	450
United States Rubber pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94	94⅝	15
Wabash pf	19⅜	19⅜	19	19⅛	19¼	19⅝	1,500
Western Union Telegraph	87⅝	88⅛	87½	88	87⅝	88⅛	8,506
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	14¾	14	14⅜	14	14½	700
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	42	42½	200
Total sales							234,636

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing.—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phoenix of Arizona	.10	.10	.10	.10	.09	.10	500

Bonds.

Alby & Susq Con 7s	Dul, So S & Atl 5s	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
5,000	10,000	2,000xl
Ann Cotton Oil 8s	Flint & Pere M 5s	North Pac 2d Coup
1,000	5,000	25,000
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	Ft W'th & D C 1st	1,000
13,000	1,000	North Pac 3d Coup
1,000	Ill Central, Western	6,000
Atch, Top & S Fe	Line 1st 4s	Nor Pac Col Tr Nts
Gen 4s, When Is-	2,000	10,000
sued	Kan Pac 4s, Denver	Nor Pac Mon 1st
10,000	Div, Assented	Trust Receipts
5,000	10,000	1,000
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	Kan Pac 1st Cons	Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s
Trust Receipts	Trust Co Certfs	10,000
22,000	4,000	4,000
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d	5,000	Ohio & M Con S F
3-4s, Class A,	10,000	5,000
Trust Co Certfs	Little Rock & M 1st	Ohio & Mississippi 2d
1st instlmnt paid	Trust Co Certfs	5,000
5,000	7,000	5,000
1,000	Louisville & Nashv	Ohio Southern 1st
4,000	General Mtge 6s	2,000xl
5,000	7,000xl	5,000xl
Balt Belt 1st Gtd	Louisville & Nashv	3,000
Canada Southern 2d	Nash & Dec 1st	Omaha & St Louis 1st
1,000	1,000	Trust Co Certfs
Bklyn El & W Co 5s	Unified Gold 4s	3,000
7,000	2,000	Oreg Imp Co Con 5s
11,000	Louisv & Nashville	5,000
3,000	N D & Mob 2d	Oregon Impvmt 1st
C R, Iowa F & N 6s	3,000	2,000xl
2,000	Lo, N A & Chic G M	Oreg R & Nav 1st
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	1,000	1,000
9,000	Manhattan Ry Con 4s	Oregon R & Nav 5s
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	1,000	Trust Co Certfs
2,000	Mexican Int 1st 4s	2,000
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	10,000	Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000	Mil & St Paul 1st	2,000c
Chic, Burl & Quincy	H & D Div 5s	2,000
Nebraska Ext 4s	1,000	Trust Co Certfs
20,000	Mil & St Paul 1st	2,000
Chicago & Erie 1st	Terminal 5s	2,000
2,000	2,000	Oreg S L & U N Con
Chic & Nor Pac 1st	Mil & St P G M 4s	Trust Co Certfs
Trust Co Certfs	Series A	2,000
5,000	5,000	Pac of Mo 2d Ext
Chic & Northwestern	Registered	3,000
Cons 7s	1,000	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
3,000	Mil & St P 7s Gold	2,000
Chic & Northwestern	2,000	Peo & Eastern 1st
30-Year Deb 5s	Minn & St L Con 5s	6,000
10,000	1,000	7,000
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	4,000	Phil & Rdg Defd Inc
3,000	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	10,000
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	11,000xl	20,000
10,000	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	Phila & Reading 1st
10,000	4,000	Pref Inc
C, St P, M & O Cons	1,000	5,000
1,000xl	3,000	10,000
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	2,000	10,000
5,000	Mo, Kan & East 1st	10,000
20f	6,000	Pref Inc
Cin, Ind & Ill 5s	4,000	15,000
5,000	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	3d Pref Inc
C, C, C & Ind G M	10,000	10,000
5,000	Nash, C & St L Con	Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
Clev, C, Chic & St L	3,000	Trust Co Certfs
St Louis Div 4s	N Y, Chic & St L 4s	5,000
1,000	2,000	Pittsburg & W'n 1st
Cleveland & Val & Tol 5s	N Y, Lake E & W'n	1,000
2,000	New 2d Consol, J	Pittsburg & W'n 1st
Consumers' Gas Co of	P M & Co or D M	20,000
Chicago 1st 5s	& Co Stamped	10,000
1,000xl	Certificates	5,000
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	11,000	Rio Grande W'n 1st
2,000	N Y, N H & H 4s	20,000
500	Cons Deb Certfs	10,000
2,000	1,000	5,000
East Tenn, Va & Ga	1,000	St L & Iron Mt 2d
Cons Gold 5s	2,000	2,000
3,000		
Total sales		

St L, Van & T H 1st	St L, Van & T H 1st	
4,000	4,000	
St Paul, M & M 1st	Dakota Extension	
8,000	8,000	
Savannah & W'n 1st	Trust Co Certfs	
2,000	2,000	
Scioto Val & N E 4s	10,000	
10,000	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
So Pac of Cal 5s	1,000	
Consolidated	South Pac of Cal 5s	
8,000	Consol, 1st	
5,000	8,000	
So Pac, N Mex 1st	1,000	
10,000	2,000	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
3,000	2,000	
1,000	Tol, Peo & W'n 4s	
1,000	1,000	
11,000	Union Elev 1st 6s	
Union Pac 1st, 1908	11,000	
25,000	Union Pac 1st, 1908	
12,000	25,000	
Union Pac 6s, 1897	12,000	
16,000	Union Pac 6s, 1898	
2,000	20,000	
Union Pac 6s, 1898	23,000	
20,000	12,000	
23,000	2,000	
12,000	15,000	
2,000	1,000	
4,000	16,000	
Union Pac 6s, 1899	24,000	
2,000	Un Pac Col Tr 6s	
24,000	1,000	
Un Pac Col Tr 6s	U S Cordage Co 1st	
1,000	Trust Receipts	
3,000	1,000	
U S Leather Co 6s	1,000	
23,000	1,000	
Wabash R R 1st	Wabash R R 1st	
1,000	10,000	
10,000	5,000	
West Shore Gtd 4s	2,000	
2,000	1,000	
1,000	Registered	
500	5,000	
W'n N Y & Penn Inc	10,000	
2,000	5,000	
10,000	W'n U Col Trust 5s	
5,000	2,000xl	
Wisconsin Cent Co 1st	Trust Co Certfs	
2,000	10,000	
10,000		

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	58	62
American Coal	100	125
Ann Arbor	10½	11
American District Tel	35	40
American Express	115	117
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	55½	56½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	4	7
Boston A. L. pf	104	105½
Brunswick Company	1	1¾
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	29
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	52
Bur., C. R. & N.	60	..
Canada Southern	54½	55
Canadian Pacific	50	51
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	17	17½
Chicago & Alton	155	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & East Illinois	46½	47½
Chicago & East Illinois pf	100½	102
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	92	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	..	98
Col. & H. Coal	2¼	3
Col., H. V. & T.	17½	18
Commercial Cable	105½	108½
Delaware & Hudson	127	128
Denver & Rio Grande	14	15
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	49	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf	9	12½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	61	62
Ev. & T. H.	28½	30
Ev. & T. H. pf	44½	55
Flint & P. M.	8	17
Great Northern pf	117	121
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	⅜	¾
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	..	¾
Homestake	30	32
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Illinois Central	97½	99
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	16½	..
Int. C. Con. & Ins	..	40
Iowa Central	9⅞	10
Kan. & Michigan	7	8
Keok. & D. M.	3½	4
K. & D. M. pf	17½	..
L. E. & W.	22	22⅞
Long Island	83	85
L., N. A. & C. pf	26	27
L., St. L. & T.	..	½
Mahoning Coal R	108	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	8
Maryland Coal pf	48	60
Mich. P. C.	..	20
Mexican National certificates	1½	2¼
Michigan Central	100	103
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	83¾	85
Mobile & Ohio	20½	22
N., C. & St. Louis	75	85
National Linseed Oil	23	23½
National Starch	..	5¾
National Starch 1st pf	44	50
National Starch 2d pf	20	25
New Central Coal	6	9
N. J. Central	106	106½
New-England	55	60
N. Y. & N. H.	187	188
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	28½	30½
Nor. & West.	3	3⅝
Nor. & W. pf.	10½	11½
North American	5	5¼
Northw. Tel	109½	..
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	8¾	10
Oregon Imp.	4	7
Oregon R. & N.	18	23
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	8	9
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peo. & East	6	9
Peo., D. & E.	4	4½
Pitts. & W. pf.	29	32
P. F. W. & C. sp	158	..
Pullman Palace Car Company	163	167
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf	..	16½
Rens. & Sar.	180	..
Rio Grande Western	17	19
R., W. & O.	119	120½
St. J. & G. I.	..	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	26	29
St. Paul & Duluth pf	..	89
St. P. & Omaha	..	41½
St. P. & Omaha pf	120	124
Silver bullion certificates	67¼	67⅝
Texas Pacific	9	9½
Toledo & O. C.	34	40
Toledo & O. C. pf	75	78½
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C.	7	9
*Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	15	18
U. P., D. & G.	..	4½
United States Express	42	46
United States Cordage pf., t. r.	13¾	14½
United States Cordage gtd., t. r.	26½	28½
Va. Midland	22	..
Wabash	7	7½
Wells-Fargo Express	100	110
*West. U. Beef	8	8¾
Wisconsin Central	4½	5

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	26,460
Am. Tobacco	82	83½	82	82⅞	6,110
A., T. & S. F.	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	1,060
Chi. Gas	63⅞	65⅞	62¾	65⅝	8,040
C., R. I. & P.	75½	76¼	74½	74⅞	2,650
C., B. & Q.	84⅞	84⅞	83	83¼	8,280
C., M. & St. P.	75⅞	76	75¼	75¾	5,810
Cent. of N. J.	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	20
L. & N.	53½	53⅝	53½	53½	490
Manhattan	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101	90
Mo. Pacific	30	30⅛	29¾	29¾	50
N. Y., O. & W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	50
Phil. & R.	10	10⅜	9⅝	10⅛	3,000
Pacific Mail	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	100
Tenn. C. & I.	32⅜	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	90
U. S. Cord	7	7	7	7	30

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88	93
American Bank Note	40½	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	168	173
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	211	218
American Typefounders'	3¼	3⅝
American Typefounders' pf	22	25½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	109½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	336	342
Barney & Smith Car	15	22
Barney & Smith pf. stock	73	77
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Boston & New-York Air Line	10	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	103½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	132	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198½	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	114	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	167	169
Brooklyn Elevated	20¼	21½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	103¼
Brooklyn Traction	11½	12½
Brooklyn Traction pf	57½	60
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106⅜	107
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	83½	84
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	75
Celluloid Company stock	65½	68½
†Central & South American Tel	122	125
Central Cross-Town	185	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	168
Central Railroad of Georgia deb. 20		23
Central Trust Co.	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds. 5s	54	56½
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	76	..
Commercial Cable Co. stock	162	168
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk. 84		88½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	103½
Continental Trust	168	178
Cramp Shipyard stock	65	72
Detroit Gas bonds	..	70
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	97	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	177	180
†Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	104
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	102½	104½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	368
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	83½	88
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	203	207
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	126	132
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	770	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	315	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	123	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	72½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	65½	68
Fort Wayne Gas stock	76½	78½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	87½	89½
Gallatin National Bank	299	307
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	103½	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	50½	53½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	87	89
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	113	..
H.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. [illegible],000.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, [illegible],000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon the collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the power conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction-stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extension Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 10th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 86 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities, which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, all in the year 1895, and all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

INDIANAPOLIS, DECATUR AND SPRINGFIELD
FIRST MORTGAGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of Central Trust Company Certificates for the First Mortgage Six and Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company that, pursuant to Paragraph Sixth of the Agreement of Bondholders dated Oct. 1, 1895, a meeting of the holders of certificates for bonds deposited pursuant to said agreement has been called, and will be held at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, 54 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 9th day of December, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At such meeting the Bondholders' Committee will make a report, and will submit their plans for the future treatment of the property and its reorganization, and the meeting will be open for the consideration of any and all business touching the property and the rights of bondholders therein. A full attendance of certificate holders is requested, and, pursuant to Paragraph Sixth of said agreement, the certificate holders will be requested to confer upon the committee full power and authority in the premises to carry out such plans as may be adopted at such meeting.

Dated New-York, Dec. 2, 1895.

HENRY W. SMITH,
THEODORE W. MORRIS,
FRANCIS S. SMITHERS,
HENRY L. THORNELL,
CHAS. ROBINSON SMITH,
Committee.

BONDS.

NEW-YORK, LACK. & WEST'N 6s, 1921,
MORRIS & ESSEX 7s, 1914,
MORRIS & ESSEX 7s, 1901,
WARREN RAILROAD 7s, 1900,
SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. 7s, 1906.

All in Del., Lack. & West. System.
FOR SALE.
CHAS. T. WING & CO.,
18 WALL ST.

Union Pacific.

FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Proceedings are now in progress to obtain the payment of our overdue coupons with interest, from the United States Treasury, without the surrender of our bonds.

A Temporary Committee will shortly be announced to re-organize upon the basis of extending the time of payment of the principal of our bonds for fifty years at 5 per cent., upon the same First Mortgage lien.

H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
Agent for Bondholders.
1 Pine St., Astor Building, N. Y. City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,

65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

THE

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company.

Boston, Nov. 30, 1895.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the coupons due Feb. 1, 1895, (thirty dollars each,) from Oregon Short Line Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, together with the interest accrued thereon, while payment has been in default, (one dollar and fifty cents per coupon,) in all thirty-one dollars and fifty cents, will be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, and at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, on and after Monday, Dec. 2, 1895, on the presentation of such coupons.

The Court having also authorized the payment of interest on the amount of the coupon due Aug. 1, 1894, from the above-described bonds, while the same was in default, the undersigned will, on presentation of reasonable proof of ownership at his office, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, remit the amount due on such coupons, the amount appertaining to each being the sum of sixty-three cents.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
Treasurer for the Receivers.

HOLDERS OF CENTRAL TRUST CO. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR OREGON SHORT LINE BONDS will receive payment of coupon due Feb. 1, 1895, with interest thereon to Dec. 1, 1895, on presentation of their certificates at the Central Trust Co., N. Y., or the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. R. C. MARTIN,
Chairman, Bondholders' Committee.
New-York, Nov. 30, 1895.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. **Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.**

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

To the Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that a decree of foreclosure has been granted under which the road is to be sold at an early date. Bonds may be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston, on the conditions of the Committee's previous advertisement up to and including December 31st, 1895, after which date no bonds will be received except on such terms as the Committee may impose.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
GORDON ABBOTT,
Committee.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

FOR SALE.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
SAN JUAN SMELTING AND MINING CO.
6 % 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds, due 1915.
Omaha & Grant Smelting Co., Lessees.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
H. AMY & CO.,
31 NASSAU ST.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed Oct. 28, 1895, a meeting of the stockholders of The United Gas Improvement Company will be held at its principal office in the State of Pennsylvania, Drexel Building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of holding an election for or against an increase of its capital stock from 200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each to 230,000 shares of the par value of $50 each. EDWARD C. LEE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Dividends.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Coupon No. 9, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after Dec. 2 at the offices of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New-York, Nov. 27, 1895.

THE RIO GRANDE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupon No. 12, due Dec. 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after Dec. 2 at the offices of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
New-York, Nov. 27, 1895.

Copartnership Notices.

DE COPPET & CO., 60 Broadway, New-York. Owing to continued ill health, Mr. WALTER WESTON has this day withdrawn from our firm.
DE COPPET & CO.

To the Woman of To-day

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its

Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments

the highest standard is always maintained.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$20,000 Ind. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, "Series A," 1919.
$10,500 Ind. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, "Series B," 1919.
$38,000 Ohio Southern R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 4s, 1921, Nov., 1895, Coup.
100 shs. Western Union Tel. Co.
100 shs. American Sugar Refining Co., Pref.
62 shs. Belleville & Southern Ill. R. R., Pref.
$38,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R. 1st 4s, 1943.
$12,000 St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern Ry. Gen'l Cons'd 5s, 1931.
$10,000 Louisville, New-Albany & Chic. R. R. Con. 6s, 1916.
$5,000 E. T., Vir. & Geo. R. R. Cons. 5s, 1956.
$10,000 Oregon Short Line 1st 6s, (Trust Co. Certfs.)
$30,000 Belleville & So. Illinois R. R. 8s, 1896.
2 shs. Minnesota Mining Co.
200 shs. Union Car Spring Manfg. Co.
250 shs. Sierra Madre Gold Mining Co.
600 shs. Home Petroleum Co.
$15,500 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. 4 p. c. Gen'l Mtge. Bds., 1989, (Trust Co. Receipts.)
$48,500 Atch., Top. & Santa Fé R. R. 2d Mtge. Gold Bds., "Class A." (1st Ass. pd.,) due 1989, (Trust Co. Receipts.)
$4,000 San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1943, Guar.
$5,000 Peoria & Pekin Union R. R. Co. 1st 6s, 1921.
$5,000 Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon R. R. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1925.
$5,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western Ry. 5 p. c. Cons. Bds., Guar., 1923.
$5,000 Lake Erie & West. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1937.
$2,000 Dunkirk, Warren & Pitts. R. R. 1st 7s, 1900.
$10,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1939.
$7,000 Jefferson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1909.
$5,000 Col. Midland R. R. 4 p. c. Cons'd Mtge. Bds., 1940, Certfs.
$9,000 Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon 1st Mtge. 6s, 1933.
$5,000 St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Mtge. and Terminal 5s, 1914.
$14,000 Southern Ry. 1st Cons'd 5s, 1994.
$2,000 Baltimore & Ohio South Western R. R. Co. 1st Income Bds., "Series B," 5s, 2043.
$600 Bklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co. 6 p. c. Certfs.
$4,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Edison Electric Ill. Co. Bklyn 1st 5s, 1940.
$4,000 Gen. Electric Co. 5 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1922.
60 shs. Lake Erie & Western R. R. pfd.
25 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
63 shs. Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. pfd.
100 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R.
24 shs. Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co.
30 shs. Bank of America.
75 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Third National Bank.
75 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
88 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. pfd.
151 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co. common.
20 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. pfd.
20 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
25 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
50 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
10 shs. Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.
10 shs. Home Fire Ins. Co.
123 shs. Long Island Bank.
13 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Nassau Bank.
23 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Union Trust Co.
5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
500 shs. Terrible Mining Co.
1,000 shs. Rocker Silver Mining Co.
400 shs. Crystal Gold Mining Co.
270 shs. Wagner Crusher Co.
1,800 shs. Woodwirt Petroleum Co.
25 shs. Hoboken Land & Bldg. Co.
$4,000 State of Arkansas Funded Coupon Bds., 1900.
72 shs. L. E. & Western R. R., (Trust Receipt) 3d Ins. pd.
30 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
30 shs. German Exchange Bank.
(By order of Trustee.)
10 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Bank of North America.
10 shs. Merchants' Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Gallatin Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
40 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. American Exchg. Nat'l Bank.
6 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.
13 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
6 shs. Bank State of New-York.
10 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$4,500 Neptune Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1933.
150 shs. Home Insurance Co.
620 shs. Consd. Telegraph & News Co.
100 shs. New-York Times Publishing Co.
1,076 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R. Co., (hypd.)
55 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
49 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
61 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Guar.
59 shs. Cleve. & Pittsburgh R. R., Guar.
104 shs. Cent. & So. American Tel. Co.
25 shs. Clinton Bank.
15 shs. Pacific Bank.
8 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
25 shs. Southern Nat'l Bank.
1 share N. Y. Law Institute.
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
50 shs. N. Y. & East River Gas, common.
100 shs. American Express Co.
$1,000 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, Guar. Bds.
$1,000 Evansville & Ind. R. R. 6 p. c. Cons'd Bds.
$1,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western Dock & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. Columbus St. R'way Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 share New-York Law Institute.
9 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Co., $100 each.
2 shares Pine Forest Land and Improvement Co. of New-Jersey, $500 each.
100 shares of the capital stock of Simpson's, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
Certain processes for making paints and other commodities.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Irving's Sixth Week.—Henry Irving entered upon the sixth week of his engagement at Abbey's Theatre last evening, presenting "Faust" before an audience of large numbers and great enthusiasm. "Faust" will be given for the last time to-night. To-morrow night and during the remainder of the week, with the exception of Saturday night, we are to be favored with a grateful comedy production in "Much Ado About Nothing," with Henry Irving as Benedick and Miss Ellen Terry as Beatrice. Saturday night there will be a novelty in the form of a new one-act play, entitled, "A Christmas Story," produced then for the first time on the English-speaking stage. This play will be the curtain-raiser of "The Bells," in which Henry Irving will be again seen in his masterly assumption of Mathias. "A Christmas Story" is an adaptation from the French of Edmond Bouchor's "Cone de Noel," which was originally produced at the Comédie Française June 11. The characters in "A Christmas Story" will be created by Miss May Whitty, Miss Maud Milton, Mr. Valentine, and Mr. Mellish.

—Who Wrote This Song?—"I Want Yer, Ma Honey" is being tossed around the Rialto. "Who wrote it?" is a question that is taxing brains as much as ever did the Fifteen Puzzle. Fay Templeton is singing it in Oscar Hammerstein's Olympia, and "Charley" Metcalf, who looks after Peter F. Dailey, says he has a friend who saw the manuscript of the song, and who declares that it bore Miss Templeton's name as author. May Irwin sang it here in "The Widow Jones." It was then absolutely new so far as the public was concerned. "How did May Irwin get it if Fay Templeton wrote it?" Mr. Metcalf is asking his friends and acquaintances.

—Novelties in Olympia.—Walter Jones and Marie Cahill introduced a new song and dance and imitations of the great Chevalier in "Excelsior, Jr.," at Hammerstein's Olympia Theatre last night. In the Music Hall Charles Nielsen Urdohl, female impersonator, gave a novelty, which he called "A Scene from Gypsy Life." The programme in the Music Hall this week is otherwise unchanged, except that Lew Bloom, the tramp, puts local color into it.

—Perugini Going to Proctor's.—Signor Perugini, the operatic tenor, is the latest acquisition of vaudeville. He has signed a contract with F. F. Proctor. He will make his first appearance in the Pleasure Palace New Year's Eve. Signor Perugini was last heard in New-York when he sang in "Ginoc-Grofia" at the Casino with Lillian Russell.

—To Open the Great Northern.—A. M. Palmer has signed a contract with Manager Max Bleiman by which the Great Northern Theatre, Chicago, recently leased by A. M. Palmer, will be opened by "The Heart of Maryland." The Great Northern is being finished. Its cost will be $1,000,000. Mr. Palmer has leased it for five years.

—To Try New-York First.—Manager A. M. Palmer, in giving "A Stag Party" at the Garden Theatre Dec. 16, will be departing from his usual custom of trying new plays on rural publics. He has usually sent his novelties to Boston, but declares his latest production must stand or fall in New-York.

—"Dick Turpin, Jr."—Junior burlesques, operas, and comedies are becoming favorites. Nettie De Coursey will be starred next season in a burlesque opera entitled "Dick Turpin, Jr." An American librettist and a German composer will be responsible for it.

—"The Wizard's" Special Nights.—Columbia College students will occupy nearly all the Casino seats Dec. 13. Beautiful souvenirs are to be presented Dec. 27, when the one hundredth performance of "The Wizard of the Nile" will be given.

—May Irwin's Jump.—"The Widow Jones" will start Saturday night to make one of the longest jumps on record. May Irwin and her company will leave Boston at midnight and go straight to San Francisco.

—A Night Clerk's Matinée.—Peter F. Dailey expects to teach the night clerks of New-York the way to do business at a special matinée in the Bijou to-morrow.

WEAK POINTS IN THE PLAN

Committee's Report on Produce Exchange Co-operative Insurance System.

WHY THE GRATUITY FUND DECREASED

Recommendations for Building It Up, and Also for Increasing the Value of Membership in the Exchange.

Co-operative life insurance, of which the gratuity fund of the Produce Exchange has furnished a conspicuous example, has not worked as well as had been expected, and the reasons for its shortcomings were discussed in a report sent yesterday to the Board of Managers. The Exchange authorities decided about one year ago to have the subject investigated. A special committee was charged with finding a way to strengthen the fund and to stop the decline in the price of Exchange membership. The committee reported yesterday. It found the two subjects so closely allied as to be really one. The gratuity fund reached its maximum in 1889, at $1,086,767. Since then it has decreased in four of the six years by $230,090. In dealing with this subject, the report says:

"Various causes have contributed to this result. The first and chief has been that the annual changes in membership do not infuse a sufficient number of younger lives to keep the average age of the whole body from increasing yearly, and with increasing age comes impairment of health and consequent increase in death rate.

"Second, the fact that at the inception of the system the whole body of men were admitted without regard to their physical condition, necessarily resulting in a higher death rate than expectations based on life insurance tables, where all doubtful risks are excluded.

"Third, the fact that as at first constituted the maximum benefit was to reach $10,000, while the maximum assessment would produce only $9,000, thereby necessitating a payment of $1,000 from the fund on the death of each member whose term of membership had equaled or exceeded the years necessary under the by-law to attain the maximum benefit; and, although an amendment was adopted in 1890 providing that members admitted after that date should not be entitled to a maximum payment in excess of the maximum assessment—$9,000—there were already at that time 2,936 members who, if they lived out the required term, would be entitled to receive $10,000.

"It is almost needless to point out that it was originally expected that the income from the surplus fund, which was built up in the early years of the system, would provide for this $1,000 excess of benefit above assessment income. The fund, however, did not reach the expected proportions, but, on the contrary, reached a turning point, where it began to be depleted, and as the records of the Exchange show that there are now more than 2,000 members who will be entitled to the full $10,000 at their death, representing in all a sum in excess of $2,000,000, it is self-evident that a large surplus fund must be established and maintained in order to insure ability to meet promptly these obligations in full as they mature.

"Your committee would point out that it is among this class of members chiefly that the increase in death rate is most marked, they being as a whole the older members, and, therefore, the most impaired lives; but it is equally true also that they, having been members of the system from its inception, have paid into the fund the largest complement of assessments, and have been as a whole the largest contributors to the fund, and, therefore, it is most emphatically just, and in the opinion of your committee an imperative obligation, that whatever steps may be necessary should be taken to secure to them the same full measure of benefit as has been already meted out to those who have gone before.

"Other regulations now in force, such as the requirement of medical examination of candidates for membership, and the exclusion from participation in the gratuity of candidates over fifty years of age, will in time inure to the benefit of the system, as will also the gradual decrease of the number of members entitled to $10,000, and eventually a condition will be reached when the relations of income to outgo will be more nearly adjusted, but in the meantime, to fully understand and anticipate what time might bring forth, your committee deemed that it would not be sufficiently accurate to merely predicate the future on the past, and, as the questions involved calculations entering deeply into the problems of actuarial experience, it was considered necessary to seek professional advice on these points.

"With the desire to reach the highest possible authority for advice, your committee were, fortunately, able, through the kind intervention of one of the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, to secure the services of their chief actuary, Mr. Emory McClintock, who is known both through his connection with this company and as President of the Actuarial Association of the United States and Canada, as one of the very foremost men in his profession.

"Your committee feels it only right to advise you that, with great courtesy and liberality, Mr. McClintock gave his time and consideration to this subject, and to the committee, declining any remuneration therefor.

"Your committee finds that the income from assessments as at present limited is not sufficient to enable gratuities to be continued at the rate originally adopted without ultimately dissipating the surplus fund; and, as the liabilities, judging both by our experience and by our actuarial advice, must be expected to increase rather than diminish for some time to come, it seems of the highest importance that the fund should not only not be allowed to be further decreased, but that it should be increased to an amount sufficient to establish the security of every member for all time to come for the full amount of benefit as originally agreed upon.

"With this point in view, and with the result of their examination into the past workings of the gratuity system, and with Mr. McClintock's report before them, which report, as well as our experience in the operation of the system in the last few years, both bear out in a remarkable manner actuarial figures, which were procured from another eminent actuary some time ago, your committee, after very careful consideration of all the points involved, has unanimously reached the conclusion that it is imperatively necessary that changes in the system should be at once made, and submits herewith proposed amendments to the by-laws, which have been submitted to and approved by the counsel of the Exchange as in proper form and consistent with its constitution, and which embody changes which your committee earnestly recommends for your adoption.

"The objects which the proposed amendments will accomplish are as follows:

"First—To strengthen the gratuity fund by paying into the same one-half of the surplus income of the Exchange.

"Second—To authorize the Board of Managers to use, at its discretion, for a period of five years, one-fourth of the surplus income of the Exchange, either in strengthening the value of membership certificates by purchase, or in paying the same into the gratuity fund.

"Third—Removal of the limit of assessment, which it is thought can be done without unduly burdening the members, in view of the proposed payments into the fund from the surplus, also in view of the proposed limitation of the fund to the sum of $1,000,000.

"Fourth—To provide that the removal of the limit to the number of assessments shall not go into effect unless it be shown by the reduction of the fund to the sum of $750,000, that the payments into the fund from the surplus income are not sufficient to save the fund from further depletion.

"The only point in these recommendations which developed any difference of opinion among your committee, was that relating to the appropriation of any portion of the Exchange surplus income in the purchase of certificates of membership, but as the certificate itself is the only final recourse of the gratuity department for the collection of assessments, should a member be a delinquent, that is deemed of sufficient justification for the exchange to be placed in a position to assist in maintaining certificates at a sufficient value to cover at all times any reasonable amount of arrearages that might accrue through non-payment by a member in whose name the certificate stands."

Amendments to the by-laws are submitted by the committee, covering the objects set forth.

Alimony for Mrs. Winkemeier.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday awarded Mrs. Maud B. Winkemeier $35 a week alimony and $250 counsel fee, pending her suit for absolute divorce from Christian F. Winekemeier.

Minnie Arnett, the co-respondent in the divorce proceedings, who shot herself in the right breast in the vestibule of Mr. Winkemeier's home, 79 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, is slowly recovering in the Seney Hospital.

FRENCH GUIANA AGAINST CABRAL

He Disowns the Brazilian Government, and if Paris Continues to Treat with It the Colonists Will Fight.

DEMERARA, Nov. 19.—Intense excitement disturbs French Guiana, and it is difficult to say whether the greater cause is Cabral's inhumanities at Mapa or the indifference of the French Government. The French Guianese complain that they have been humiliated by a brigand who has tortured colonists, assassinated national soldiers and trampled the flag of France under foot. The National Government has not only delayed to obtain reparation, but prevented the taking of such steps.

It is said that Cabral has obtained a number of torpedoes and a machine for launching them, and hopes to block the entrance to the river, thus preventing landing of troops on the Mapan territory. Cabral has also called upon the residents to erect entrenched camps at various points within the contested regions. There is no gainsaying the fact that Cabral's position is much stronger than it was some months ago. Nor can it be denied that the situation at Mapa is a serious one. While the Brazilian Government repudiates all responsibility for the acts of Cabral, that self-appointed ruler continues his persecution of all French subjects and many are held prisoners by him at Mapa.

Trustworthy information has been received at Cayenne that Pilot Evariste, who was captured by Cabral for having assisted in navigating the French warship Bengali to Mapa, and was burned alive at the stake, is not dead but a prisoner in the camp of Cabral. It appears that when Evariste was almost dead Cabral gave orders for the fire to be scattered and Evariste to be released from the stake. He was then nursed back to consciousness but only to be further tortured at the will of the irresponsible chief of Mapa.

It is also known that Capt. Trajan, who was formerly French Agent at Counani, and who was captured early in the present year by Cabral, is alive and a prisoner at Mapa. It was to effect the release of Capt. Trajan that the French warship Bengali was dispatched on an expedition to Mapa. The expedition resulted in the death of the commander and several marines of that vessel. For having sent it M. Charvein, the former Governor of French Guiana, was recalled.

There are other French subjects held in captivity by Cabral for no other reason than that they are of French nationality. So the local authorities are daily compelled to listen to public vindications of M. Charvein's act in dispatching the Bengali to Mapa; the National Government is blamed for preventing the dispatch of another expedition and the colonial Government has been challenged. The popularity of the former chief has been revived and "Vive Charvein" and "Vengeance Cabral" are the popular calls of the multitude.

At Cayenne, the officials, the public, and the press are unanimous in the opinion that the time has now come when a fatal blow must be struck at Cabral and his self-assumed rule on the boundaries of French Guiana. If the National Government must needs continue its pacific measures for the solution of the boundary dispute with Brazil, the French Guianese will settle the dispute with Cabral, aided or unaided by the National Government. The colonists have counted the cost of such measures as they now propose. They are not likely to be deterred by a superior force. Should such an emergency arise and France be under the necessity of quelling international strife, the fault will not be chargeable to the French colony.

They point to the fact that diplomatic negotiations with Brazil will not be of any avail with the insurrectionist chief at Mapa. He disowns the Brazilian Government and the French Guianese are the victims of his cruelties.

SOCIALISTS BOLT THE KNIGHTS

SPLIT IN DISTRICT ASSEMBLY NO. 49 OF THE ORDER.

Advocate a New International Organization—Labor Leaders Say the Secession Is Unimportant.

The Socialist element of District Assembly No. 49, at a lively meeting Sunday night, bolted from the Knights of Labor. The movement was due in most part to the attacks made on the knights by Daniel De Leon, editor of The People, a Socialist paper in this city.

District Assembly No. 49 a few years ago had over 80,000 members, and is said now to be the strongest district assembly in the organization. According to Editor De Leon, the Socialists in the assembly control the vote, and this may result in deposing the present General Executive Board. The anti-Socialist element says that the Socialist strength in the district will not exceed 2,000, and that the bolt is of little consequence.

James R. Sovereign of Des Moines, Iowa, General Master Workman; Thomas B. McGuire of Amsterdam, and Charles A. French of Marlborough, Mass., members of the General Executive Board, were present at the meeting and did their utmost to prevent the split.

After eight hours' discussion, Delegate Murphy introduced a resolution advocating the secession of the "progressive element," as the Socialists call themselves.

The resolution also advocated the formation of a new international organization, composed of the Socialistic element of the Knights of Labor throughout the country and affiliations of Socialistic bodies in Europe. When the question was put to a vote, the friends of Master Workman Sovereign, acting on his suggestion, refrained from voting. The resolution was then passed by fourteen votes in the affirmative.

The Socialists say that when the result of the vote was announced, Messrs. McGuire and French attempted to secure possession of the books and charter of the district assembly, but were prevented.

Mr. Sovereign made a short speech. He said that he did not come to keep any one in the order who wanted to get out. On the contrary, he would offer every facility to any one who wanted to withdraw. "The Knights of Labor," he said, "is a voluntary organization, and any member of it can voluntarily withdraw from it at any time without any formal action." Mr. Sovereign left the hall at 10 o'clock in a very indignant frame of mind and returned to Washington early yesterday morning.

T. B. McGuire said yesterday that the question of the secession of the Socialists would now be referred to the General Executive Board. The magnitude of the bolt cannot be ascertained until the General Executive Board opens up correspondence with the different assembly organizations included in District 49. The assembly organizations represented by the fourteen delegates will be asked if they indorse the action of their delegates in voting in favor of the resolutions. As many of them as reply in the affirmative will be dropped from the order, in accordance with their wishes. Mr. McGuire says that, no matter how extensive the break may be, District 49 will remain a part of the National organization.

"Our constitution," he said, "does not oppose in any way the desire of those to leave it who are not willing to accept the principles of the organization. As a matter of fact, the Socialistic element in District 49 is in a very small minority, and the only harm done by this move will be a slight decrease in membership."

Editor De Leon, in an interview with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday, said:

"This movement is simply the beginning of a general housecleaning in the organization. Uriah S. Stephens, who, in 1869, formed the Knights of Labor, took his platform from the Communist manifesto of Marx and Engels, and the foundation of the Knights of Labor, therefore, rests on Socialism. This movement means a decided split in this organization, which will result in a great impetus to Socialism in this country."

Mr. De Leon made public in The People of last Saturday a five-column article which he called his report of the proceedings of the Knights of Labor Convention in Washington last month. The report was full of bitterness, and De Leon made many serious charges against Mr. Sovereign and the members of the General Executive Board.

Increase in the Tax Receipts.

Tax Receiver Austen issued a comparative statement yesterday of the receipts of taxes for October and November during the past three years. The receipts for the two months in 1893 were $25,496,845.71; in 1894, $26,451,429.60, and in 1895, $28,779,931.92. Col. Austen has asked the Controller to give him more office room, and more clerks for next year.

Excise Agents Appointed.

The Excise Board yesterday appointed William L. Turner, John Maher, and J. J. Corbusier special agents of the board, at a salary of $1,200 a year. Their duties will be to personally investigate complaints made against saloons.

BRONX VALLEY SEWER PLAN

Meeting of Committee to Consider the Project—Said to be Considered Advisable and Practicable.

The Bronx River S

THE TOMBS OVERCROWDED

One Hundred and Twenty-one Prisoners Awaiting Indictment.

JUDGE COWING TO THE GRAND JURY

Necessity for Prompt Action in Excise Cases — Apparent Increase of Crime in the City.

Judge Cowing, in Part. I., General Sessions, yesterday, charged the December Grand Jury, and drew particular attention to the prevalence of crime by violence.

He said that there are 121 prisoners in the Tombs awaiting indictment. This is not an unusual number, he said, but he drew attention to the fact because the November Grand Jury had given so much attention to the consideration of excise cases that the prisoners in the Tombs were neglected. All the 121 cases can be disposed of before the term was finished, he said, but it is a sad thing that accused persons come into the prison as fast as the cases of others are disposed of.

Col. Fellows, he said, called his attention to the fact that there is an accumulation of excise cases in the District Attorney's office. Unless speedily acted on these cases will be outlawed; hence the necessity of disposing of them this month.

The Grand Jury of this term, he said, must put in more time daily in considering complaints. An hour or two more each day will probably do.

There are important cases to consider, the Judge said, such as murders, burglaries, and other serious crimes that are disturbing the community. He expressed regret that the courts should be clogged by such trivial cases as excise violations when there are so many more important criminal cases to be considered. But saloon keepers have the legal right to transfer their cases whether the community suffers or not, and their cases must be attended to. Although the Tombs is crowded with two or three prisoners in each cell, the law compels the court to consider these excise matters.

The District Attorney, Judge Cowing said, has also called his attention to another matter; that is, the apparent increase of crime in this city. There seems to be an epidemic of crime by violence, such as assaults, highway robbery, and burglary. It is necessary for the courts to exert themselves to teach the criminal classes that punishment is sure and swift and that the community will punish severely those proved guilty. Public thoroughfares, he said, must be made safe, and the administration of justice is charged with that duty.

He instructed the Grand Jury to act with celerity and at the same time to carefully weigh the evidence in all cases. An indictment is an important thing, he said. One should never be found unless there is evidence strong enough to effect conviction. Although an indictment may be dismissed there remains a blot on the character of the man.

James G. Wallace is the foreman of the Grand Jury. He is a builder at 236 East Fiftieth Street. The other members of the jury are Charles E. Merrill, publisher, of 45 East Tenth Street; John H. Stead of 1,425 Broadway; Edward W. Dewey, merchant, of the Buckingham Hotel; John Harlin, manufacturer, of 149 West Eighty-sixth Street; Sigismund T. Meyer, real estate, of 105 West Seventy-second Street; Archibald Turner, broker, of 168 West Eighty-sixth Street; John Corse, real estate, of 134 West Thirty-fourth Street; Robert M. Van Arsdale, publisher, of 276 West Seventy-first Street; William C. Wood, publisher, of 83 East Sixty-third Street; Henry S. Herrmann, real estate, of 54 East Eightieth Street; George H. Shreve, dry goods, of 138 East Sixty-second Street; Albert Bert, merchant, of 45 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Lawrence G. O'Brien, printer, of 70 University Place; John H. Walker, paper, of 37 East Eighty-third Street; Hiram S. Armstrong, of 148 West Seventy-third Street; Joseph B. Morgan, shoes, of 669 Lexington Avenue; Jared Lockwood, hardware, of 304 West Ninety-first street; Gilbert Oakley of 24 West Fifty-seventh street; William Einstein, merchant, of 121 East Fifty-seventh street; Herbert M. House, of Yeshua, of 344 West Ninety-third Street; Vincent J. Slattery, builder, of 271 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and George P. Morgan, furniture, of 1,597 Broadway.

COL. ROGERS CALLS FOR FOOD.

He Declares in Court that He Is Ill Treated on Ward's Island.

There was an intensely dramatic scene in the Chambers of the Supreme Court yesterday morning, when Col. Rogers, at one time a Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner under Commissioner Coleman, and the leader in the campaign in the Seventeenth Senate District in the interests of Senator-elect Page, was brought into court under a writ of habeas corpus directed against the authorities on Ward's Island, where he is being held as an insane person.

When the return to the writ had been made by the authorities and the matter was put over until to-day to traverse the return, Col. Rogers, disengaging himself from the attendants that surrounded him, walked up to the bar of the court. He was in a highly excited condition. His shirt was soiled, and he was collarless. The rest of his attire was in a presentable condition.

"I beg you, for God's sake, not to send me back to that hell," said the Colonel, drawing himself up to his full height, and baring his right arm. "I will show you what they have done. Here are the marks on my arm where they have injected the most deadly drugs into my system, and you, Judge Andrews, will send me back to this!

"For days I have had nothing to eat but bread and water. I cannot drink their vile coffee and tea. My God, how I have suffered in that hole! You see my condition. I have not even a collar to wear. I want something to eat, for God's sake! I have money to pay for it, and I want a collar to wear."

"I will see that your wants are attended to," said Justice Andrews.

Turning to the keeper, who had taken hold of Col. Rogers, Justice Andrews said: "See that Col. Rogers has all he wants to eat, and in the way of apparel."

The keeper then hurried the unfortunate man from the room.

Col. Rogers was the leading spirit in the last campaign in the hot fight in the Seventeenth Senatorial District, and worked like a beaver for Mr. Page, the Republican candidate. It is said that his mind was affected by the strain that he put on it. He was in the "Circle," a saloon kept by August Reisenweber, at Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, a week ago last Saturday night. A fight was started, and Col. Rogers was arrested, charged by Reisenweber with assault. He was in evening dress when he was locked up. The next morning he appeared before Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, and was discharged.

Just at the time of the discharge Major Kinney, whose interest in the case, it is alleged, was not known to the attorney for Col. Rogers, stepped up and asked that Col. Rogers be held pending an investigation into his mental condition. The Magistrate thereupon committed the Colonel to Bellevue Hospital.

Col. Rogers's counsel, Samuel P. Hyman, of 357 East Forty-ninth Street, at once got up a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, which he sent to Bellevue on Monday morning for the Colonel to sign. He says that the doctors there would not allow his client to be seen, and the lawyer thereupon got out a writ, with himself as the petitioner, which was served upon the Bellevue people. In the meantime Col. Rogers had been sent to Ward's Island, and the Bellevue authorities made a return to the writ, stating that he was no longer in their charge.

The writ was dismissed, and another one was directed against the authorities on Ward's Island.

Mr. Hyman will traverse the return made by the Ward's Island people to-day.

Mr. Hyman said yesterday that there was politics back of the arrest of Col. Rogers and his incarceration at Ward's Island, and that his client had made enemies in the campaign, who are after him now. He stated also that the Colonel had made enemies on Ward's Island, as, in times past, he had been active in efforts to have men released from the island on habeas corpus writs.

A NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

Judges Disagree in an Appeal from a Report by Referee Langbein.

Judges Bischoff and Pryor in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, handed down conflicting opinions in an appeal from an order of the Special Term of the court denying a motion to set aside a report of ex-Senator George F. Langbein as referee in a suit brought by W. J. Reynolds against Joseph Moore.

The General Term consequently directed a reargument of the case.

The action was to enforce a mechanics' lien. Moore had a contract for some city work on Ward's Island. Reynolds had a sub-contract from him and sued to recover for his share of the work.

Ex-Senator Langbein was appointed referee, and it was contended that when the case came before Chief Judge Daly in Special Term that Referee Langbein had informed the defendant's attorney that he believed he could find in his favor, but insisted that the stenographer's fees should be paid to the successful litigant.

The defendant's lawyer refused to pay more than half of the stenographer's fees. Referee Langbein reported in favor of the plaintiff, who paid the fees in full. The defendant charged that the referee would have found for him had it not been for his refusal to pay the full fees.

Judge Pryor says that the proof of mercenary or improper motive is not requisite to invalidate a referee's report. He decides, in the interest of justice, that there should be a new trial, and that the report should be set aside.

Judge Bischoff holds that the allegations against Langbein have not been proved, and that the report should be affirmed.

VOSBURG PLEADS GUILTY.

He Promises to Testify Against "Green Goods" Men.

Recorder Goff consented yesterday to accept a plea of guilty from William Watson, otherwise "Old Bill" Vosburg, under the first indictment found against him for swindling Anton Cimfel, a Nebraska farmer, out of $500 by means of the "green-goods" game.

Under this indictment his sentence may be one hour or five years; under the second, on conviction, he might have been sentenced for ten years. He was remanded until Friday for sentence.

Vosburg's plea was accepted because he has promised to be a witness against other "green-goods" men.

Before it was known that Vosburg would plead guilty a juror was chosen to take the place of William Moles, who is sick and unable to attend court. In order to give Cimfel an opportunity to identify alleged "green-goods" men, if possible, the cases of Adel Williams, Sam Little, John Doe, William Morris, Arthur Decker, Michael Sullivan, and Samuel Ward were called. Only Ward appeared. Cimfel could not identify him. The bail in the case of the other indicted men was forfeited.

After remanding Vosburg, Recorder Goff gave a severe lecture to Anton Cimfel, and regretted that there was not some law under which he could punish him.

LIABILITY FOR A VICIOUS HORSE.

T. H. French Must Pay $2,500 for the Death of an Employe.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday affirmed a verdict for $2,500 obtained by Mrs. Kate Lawlor against T. Henry French, the theatrical manager.

John Lawlor, the husband of the plaintiff, was employed as a stage hand by French in the American Theatre, at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street. He was kicked June 24, 1894, by a horse used in the production of the "Prodigal Daughter," and he died from the effects of the injury.

In the opinion the Court declared:

In an action for injury by a vicious animal the keeper of the animal is the responsible party. Where such animal is used in the business of a corporation, the President and Manager who controls and conducts the business, and who may hire or discharge the animal, is the keeper of it, and is responsible for any injury it may do.

To fix the liability for keeping a vicious animal, actual notice of its mischievous propensity is not necessary, but it suffices if in the exercise of due care the keeper would have known of that propensity.

The opinion was written by Judge Pryor.

To Reopen a Judgment.

Deputy Sheriff Lipsky is in charge of the restaurant and café of John Benjamin Hart, in the Colonnade Hotel, 726 Broadway, on an execution from Erdman, Levy & Mayer, for $1,132, for meat sold to Mr. Hart by Sol. Sayles.

A motion was made by George H. Bristol, attorney for Mr. Hart, yesterday, before Judge Van Wyck of the City Court, to reopen the judgment, which was opposed by Mr. Erdman.

Mr. Erdman declared that, from all appearances, Mr. Hart was preparing to fail, now that the cafe contained only water boiling on the shelves in the café. He also said that Mr. Hart had given to Mr. Sayles as collateral security a note of $1,000, made by A. H. Postel & Co. of Philadelphia, which had gone to protest, and he understood that Mr. Postel had failed. Other parties in this city are said to hold notes of Mr. Postel.

Judge Van Wyck decided that the default may be opened, provided the defendant serves an answer to-day, accepts short notice of trial, and consents to try the case in Part IV. on Thursday, the judgment and levy to stand as security.

Cannot Escape Taxation.

Judge Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday quashed a writ of certiorari that had been obtained by the T. Martin & Brother Manufacturing Company to review the action of the Tax Commissioners in taxing the company on $10,000 worth of property.

The company, which is organized under the laws of Massachusetts, claimed to be a foreign corporation, and thus exempt from taxation. Judge Russell, however, says that the company enjoys all the privileges of domestic corporations by doing business here, and cannot escape taxation on the plea of being a foreign corporation.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, has adjudged Lazarus Lisberger, a leather merchant who failed some years ago for $1,000,000, in contempt of court for diverting certain funds that he had been ordered to turn over to satisfy a judgment against him obtained by Henry Allen and D. L. Norton. Lisberger was examined in supplementary proceedings, and it was afterward discovered that he had paid out $2,500 for club dues and dinners, which the Justice holds he should not have done. The defense was that some friend had paid the dues, &c., for Lisberger.

—Justice Ingraham has granted leave to Edward M. Padleford to move in court for a reduction of the alimony that he is now paying to his wife, Florence, who was divorced from him in 1890. Under the decree he was to pay his wife $6,000 a year and $2,000 for the support of one daughter. He says that his income has been greatly reduced until now it is not over $20,000, and he thinks that he is paying too much.

—Surrogate Fitzgerald has refused to admit the will of Jennie Carland, a minor, to probate. She left all her esate to her aunt, Mary Platt, making no provision for her brother George and another aunt, Nettie Watts, both of whom contested the will. Surrogate Fitzgerald holds that Mrs. Platt exerted undue influence over the girl, who lived with her.

—The trial of Sheriff Tamsen, who was indicted for allowing the escape of three alleged Post Office robbers from Ludlow Street Jail, will not come up to-day in Part II. of the General Sessions Court.

—Judges M. T. McMahon and Joseph E. Newberger, elected to the General Sessions bench last month, were sworn in yesterday by Judge Cowing.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 338—Carrie E. T. Knox, appellant, vs. Margaret L. Gaddis.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. Dismissed, with costs, on motion for the appellant.

No. 584—In the matter of—In the matter of James Lennon, appellant.—Motion to advance submitted by Walter H. Smith.

No. 30—The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Countryman et al.—Mandate granted.

No. 770—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States, (the "Overlap" Land grant case.)—Reassigned for argument on the first Monday in March.

No. 101—Russell Sage, substituted, &c., appellant, vs. the St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls Railroad Company; and

No. 474—Russell Sage, substituted, &c., appellant, vs. the Winona and St. Peter Railroad Company et al.—Appeals from the Court of Appeals for the Eighth District. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of A. B. Browne for the appellant, and remanded to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.

No. 392—The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Millard F. Brown.—Submitted, as under the 32d rule and motion for oral argument submitted by John T. Dye, for plaintiff in error.

No. 610—Luther R. Graves et al., appellants, vs. the County of Saline.—Submitted as under the 32d rule.

No. 8—Original, ex parte.—In the mater of the Sanford Fork and Tool Company et al., petitioners for a writ of mandamus directed to Judge Woods to enforce mandate.—Submitted.

No. 97—The Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James E. Morgan.—Submitted.

No. 86—William P. Spalding, plaintiff in error, vs. William Chandler.—Argued by J. C. Donnelly and by A. C. Raymond for the plaintiff in error, and by John H. Goff for the defendant in error.

No. 56—Charles H. Gildersleeve, appellant, vs. the New-Mexico Mining Company.—Argument commenced by Thomas Smith for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock. The call for Tuesday, Dec. 3, will be as follows: Nos. 89, 91, 93, (and 52,) 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, (and 115,) 102.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

24—United States vs. Salambier. 25—Same vs. Magnon. 26—Wood & Payson vs. United States. 27—Schoellkopf vs. same. 28—Loewenthal & Co. vs. same. 29—Matheson & Co. vs. same. 30—Wolff & Co. vs. same. 127—Smith vs. Burt. 7—Phillips vs. Ohio Southern Railroad Company. 133—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following cases were argued in the Court of Appeals:

Anne Gaffney vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Matthew Hale for appellant, Charles J. Patterson for respondent.

Mary M. Clark vs. Augusta Clark et al., appellants.—Argued by Walter C. Anthony for appellant, J. M. Pray for respondent.

Matilda Wienke, Village of North Tonawanda, appellant.—Argued by Tracy C. Becker for appellant, W. B Simpson for respondent.

J. W. Eager vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by J. N. Ames for appellant, W. Nottingham for respondent.

Mary A. Morris vs. New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by W. W. Vanamee for appellant, W. F. O'Neill for respondent.

The day calendar of the Court of Appeals for to-day: Nos. 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Abbott-Downing Company vs. the Mayor, &c. 2—Greecen vs. Slocum. 3—National Bank of Jefferson vs. Marsalis. 4—Smith vs. Littowich.

Class III.—5—Dexter vs. Kaplan.

Class IV.—6—Lorillard vs. Fitzgerald.

Class VII.—7—Chemical Sulphur Disinfector Company. 8—Patten vs. Burgess. 9—Volkmar vs. Jenkins.

Class VIII.—10—Levy vs. Bernhard. 11—Ogden vs. Beall. 12—Pressed Steel vs. Gordon. 13—Mott vs. Mott. 14—Stirratt vs. Stirratt. 15—Creery vs. Southampton Electric Light Company. 16—Buckskin Fibre Company vs. American Fibre Chamois Company. 17—Hagenbuckle vs. Schultz. 18—Matter of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. 19—Jones vs. Jones. 20—Cooper vs. Levy. 21—Alpert vs. Levy. 22—Elias vs. Levy. 23—Schwartz vs. Levy. 24—Ohrbach vs. Levy. 25—Morschard vs. Strong. 26—Monahan vs. Athy. 27—Matter of Decatur Avenue. 28—People, &c., vs. Dunbar. 29—People, &c., vs. Kelly. 30—People, &c., vs. Roggenfival. 31—Matter of New-York Quarantine and Indemnity Company. 32—Matter of Chambers. 33—Livingston vs. Baumgarten. 34—Bennett vs. Wright. 35—Pelletier vs. Huerstal. 36—Branagan vs. the Mayor &c. 37—Ryan vs. the Mayor, &c. 38—Same vs. the Mayor, &c. 39—Matter of Parkway. 40—Miller vs. Edwards. 41—People vs. Mayers.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Dec. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J. 8408—King vs. Eagle Pencil Company. 6003—Kaiser vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 7177—Wilkens vs. Wilkens. 7193—Ludington vs. Thompson. 4088—Andrews vs. Spinola. 7232—Salisbury vs. McGraw. 7049—Union Trust Company vs. Loft. 3078. Atlas Iron Company vs. Caelin. 2594—Jahsen Electric Company vs. Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. 2695—Same vs. Commercial Union Assurance Company. 2596—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Adjourned until Dec. 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

90—Cantor vs. Cantor. 41—Stephen vs. Stephen. 43—Ingram vs. Ingram. 53—Hartley vs. Martha. 72—Sutherland vs. Gerety.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

5—Buckeye Brewing Company vs. Grundy. 14—Smith vs. Dempsey.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called. Case on.

1334—Myers vs. Rosenback. 744—Aaron vs. Birch. 1605—O'Reilly vs. Mahoney. 92—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1603—Title Guarantee & Trust Company vs. Hardy. 1589—Rogers vs. Proctor. 3198—Bagley vs. Consolidated Gas Company. 1445—Cundy vs. Boland. 1423—Doorly vs. Germagn. 1653—Johnson vs. Halsey. 1643—Dana vs. Ames. 3392—Arnold vs. Symonds. 1446—Eagan vs. Murphy. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 1695—Richardson vs. Conlan. 3212—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 2589—Smith vs. same. 3196—Heckenhoff vs. Schlader. 3044—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 883—Michaelis vs. Gibren. 1068—Sauer vs. The Mayor, &c. 1578—Same vs. Same. 3336—De Gallia vs. Cimmino. 3258—Strong vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3318—Linetzky vs. Todd. 3135—Cantou vs. Simpson. 3297—Frank vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3319—Ward vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1405—Hullene vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1005—Dean vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J.; McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

16—De Canio vs. The Mayor, &c. 17—Farley vs. same. 18—McClave vs. Gibb. 19—Most vs. McArdle. 1—Mokes vs. City of Key West. 4—Sheehy vs. Utah, Nevada and California Stage Company. 5—Woodward vs. Jones. 6—Lewis vs. Newcomb. 7—Barnard vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company. 9—Kalish vs. same. 14—Burns vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 15—Hummiel vs. Stern.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

840—Silver vs. Bernstein. 1030—Speidel vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1657—Croker vs. The Mayor, &c. 1125—Fitzpatrick vs. Bowes. 1131—Chatham National Bank vs. Campbell. 718—Bartlett vs. Funnival. 923—McDonough vs. The Mayor, &c. 1146—Shaw vs. same. 903—Pressman vs. Mooney. 891—Byrnes vs. Schnitzer. 1081—Pelke vs. Gillespie. 691—Francisca vs. The Mayor, &c. 1080—Blumenberg vs. Levy. 863—Fray vs. Hamilton Bank Note Company. 968—Strassner vs. The Mayor, &c. 1245—Elze vs. Baumann.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Lucy S. Fleet, Henrietta B. Farrington, Warren M. Merrill, Mary E. Fosdick, Jane S. Von Post, and Johnston Niven Hegeman. At 2 P. M.: Anna M. Kissel, Frank Boyesen, and Arthur Du Bercean.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. Opens at 11 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on.

2980—Doran vs. Bowen, Ganz vs. Smith. 371—Straus vs. Straus. 115—Gallagher vs. August. 464—Morris vs. Eldridge. 2461—Hahn vs. Greenwald. 2988—Bennett vs. Rowland. 587—Vietor vs. Schmaltz. 548—Kacher vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 400—Kraus vs. J. H. Mohlman Company. 542—Cruger vs. Smith. 271—Baldwin vs. Bell. 160—Tannenbaum vs. Breiman. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 2611—Reich vs. Turk. 2887—Pickett vs. Conroy. 896—Gilligan vs. Gogel. 2449—Kelly vs. Parker. 545—Raphael vs. Zimmermann. 546—Mason's Supply Company vs. Regan. 537—Stilmwell vs. Swan. 386—Koschnofsky vs. Berman. 468—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Guadels. 275—Marx vs. Sweetser. 1217—Jansen vs. Mitchell. 394—Barach vs. Everard. 483—Diamond Match Company vs. Eisen. 462—Halpern vs. Collendar. 504—Antonowsky vs. Ablowich. 405—Hammerstein vs. Elleson.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

536—Connolly vs. Southard. 396—Lehmann vs. Baldwin. 358—Warren vs. Dennett. 392—Jennings vs. Bauer. 621—Gadd vs. United States Building and Loan Company. 500—Jensen vs. Rothkranz. 1989—Cohen vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 255—Park vs. Steiner. 252—Phillip vs. Brunner. 469—Davidon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 248—Jones vs. Burtis. 356—Chemical National Bank vs. Mox. 502—Koch vs. Lumley. 391—Froman vs. Kraus. 183—Week's Sport Company vs. Freund. 185—Mernden vs. Hammerstein. 186—Hanrahan vs. Kelly. 188—Feist vs. Haas. 192—Scott vs. Kaufman. 195—Clemmons vs. Veitner. 16—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Semon. 231—Wendt vs. Degener. 232—Bernstein vs. Rosenfeld. 240—Sweeney vs. Mayer. 250—Electrical and Mechanical Eng. and T. Company vs. Moran. 260—Banachwick vs. Krochnwolack. 304—Cohen vs. Patterson. 311—Weill vs. same. 312—Dunham vs. same. 313—Gerber vs. same. 315—National Bank of Corey, Penn., vs. Werner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2976—Barnes Manufacturing Company vs. Folsom. 2952—Rutter vs. Humboldt Publishing Company. 2949—Madison Square Garden Company vs. O'Connor. 2998—Vogel vs. Weissman. 1675—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Rosenbaum. 2780—Bacon vs. Kumle. 2460—Fragenson vs. Glaser. 2033—Blandy vs. Holland Hotel Steamship Supply Company. 2713—Omara vs. Hesley. 2944—Rock vs. McGill. 2898—Unger vs. Barnes. 2433—Jacoby vs. Excelsior Furnishing and Glove Sewing Machine Company. 2766—Rogers vs. Williamson. 2972—Currie vs. Gubben. 2898½—Limbach vs. Frederich. 2171—Condt vs. Van Schaick. 1011—Ehrlich vs. S. J. Held Company. 2092—Park vs. Bernstein. 2927—Ring vs. Louchantuo. 2957—Gray vs. Levy. 2866—Roosevelt vs. Payne. 3033—Burman vs. Hwrivitz. 3005—Harris vs. Harris. 3001—Leo Van Raven Publishing Company vs. Weissenthauner. 2921—Stelling vs. Mebuhr. 2038—Boehmer vs. Thompson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 622.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Recess.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Mariano Ruggiro. 2—William J. Barry. 3—Carl Cordes. 4—John Wilson. 5—August Krumsick. 6—James Callahan. 7—Henry Dreuth. 8—Galano Libanato. 9—Anna Daly. 10—James McBride. 11—Giovanni Fozzone. 12—James McEntee. 13—Thomas Hogan and Joseph Conway. 14—Peter Bacigalupo and Rossa Lorenz. 15—Patrick Devlin and Erminio Esposito.

Pleadings—1—Eugene Vinton. 2—Jacob Pollack. 3—Alfred Murray. 4—James Walsh and William Downing. 5—John C. Ellis. 6—Alexander Johnson and William Gibson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—December Term—District Attorney Fellows and Assistants Weeks and Battle.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Edward J. H. Tamsen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—November Term Continued—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon, arson.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.

Matter of Lorillard—Burton N. Harrison, Easton vs. Peterson—John A. Mapes, Caldwell vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association—Ernest Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.

Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo—Edward Jacobs, Clark vs. Utica and Unadilla Valley Railroad Company—Elisha K. Camp. Matter of Jackman—Charles M. Earle. Ferris vs. Casey—William T. Gray.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.

McCool vs. Kanady—Grosvenor S. Hubbard.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.

Weston vs. Goodrich—William G. Choate.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.

Caldwell vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association—Ernest Hall.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.

New-York Press Club vs. Lloyd—George M. Van Hoesen.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.

Leopold Haas vs. Nathan Ritterman and others—William H. Ricketts.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.

George Dalker vs. George F. Parrish—Louis Hanneman.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.

David L. Roger vs. Abraham Tobias—John A. Fitzpatrick.

CITY COURT—Fitzsimons, J.

W. Mertens vs. Charles H. B. Becker—Thomas Darlington.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.

Annie O'Leary vs. William A. Conklin—William Van Vaikenburgh.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

The following rules for the preparation of the calendar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court were announced yesterday by John B. Byrne, Clerk of the Appellate Division:

The undersigned Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the Second Judicial Department, hereby make the following rules with regard to the calendar for the term of the court commencing upon the first Monday of January, 1896:

The first term of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department will be held at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 6, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Clerk will make up a calendar for such term, on which he will place in regular order, according to the date of service of the notice of appeal or the commencement of the proceeding, all cases in which there shall be filed in his office on or before Dec. 24, 1895, the papers on which the appeal or proceeding is to be heard, printed as required by Section 1285 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and an affidavit showing service by the appellant or the party instituting the proceeding of three copies of said papers upon the adverse party.

Appeals from orders heard as non-enumerated motions will be placed upon a separate calendar and called upon the first day of the term.

Calendars for subsequent terms will be made up as required by the general rules of practice.

Appeals from orders will also be heard on the third Monday of each month in which the terms are appointed to be held, and the calendar for such day will consist of cases not called on the first Monday, and other cases in which the appeal papers and affidavit of service thereof have been filed with the Clerk as required by Section 1,353 of the Code of Civil Procedure on the general rules of practice.

The day calendar for the first and third Mondays of the term will consist of non-enumerated cases only. For other days it will consist of fifteen cases, which will be placed thereon from the general calendar in their numerical order.

No case will be reserved or set down for a day certain except by order of the Court on good cause shown.

Motions other than appeals from orders will be heard on the first and third Mondays of the term, and notes of issue therefor must be filed with the Clerk at least two days before the day for which they are noticed.

CHARLES F. BROWN,
CALVIN E. PRATT,
EDGAR M. CULLEN,
WILLARD BARTLETT.

Dated Dec. 2, 1895.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Gaynor, J.

26—Reilly, as administratrix, &c., vs. Reilly. 27—Kings County Trust Company vs. Kings County Hygiene Ice Company. 28—Tredwell vs. Appleton. 29—People, &c., ex rel. Whitney vs. Nautilus Boat Club. 30—Overton vs. Adams. 31—New-Utrecht Improving Company vs. Adams. 32—Puels vs. Adams. 33—People, &c., ex rel. Crummey vs. Palmer. 34—Johnson vs. City of Brooklyn. 35—People, &c., ex rel. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company vs. Assessors, &c. 36—Crampton vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 37—Young vs. Sheffield. 38—Porcher vs. Michel. 39—Merrill vs. Reimero. 40—American Manufacturing Company vs. City of Brooklyn. 41—Mayer vs. Schwartz. 42—Carker vs. Smith. 43—Windt vs. Kehler. 44—Windt vs. Blythebourne Improvement Company. 45—Miles vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 46—Jamieson vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad. 47—Mason vs. Reilly. 48—Leavitt vs. Leavitt. 49—Finlay vs. Leary. 50—Manning vs. Dalton.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, J.—Part II.—Osborne, J.

1094—Bruce vs. Pearce. 2642—Medinger vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 981—O'Hanlon vs. Dix. 605—Dight, infant, &c., vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1051—Wassmer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 420—Pearl vs. Macaulay. 2973—Dougherty, infant, vs. Haviland. 2879—Arend, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 507—Morrison vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1244—Heinrich vs. Brandenstein et al. 145—Foster vs. Broklyn Elevated Railroad. 1118—Gillespie vs. O'Connor. 1163—Smith, Jr., infant, vs. Wilson. 747—Terhune vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 481—Muller vs. Pinder. 2677—Walsh, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1170—Morrison, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 922—Doscher vs. City of Brooklyn. 168—Bertolet vs. Kirkman et al. 51—Boden vs. City of Brooklyn.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 378—Hovell vs. Noll.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Brown, J.—Monday's calendar stands over to Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1895.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of J. Henry Anderson, Fredericka Nicklaus, Michael Ryan, Maria Fink, Sara R. Kipp, Richmond Lenoux, and Louisa Ryan. The estate of Eliza T. White. Contested calendar at 10:30 A. M.—No. 55—Will of Lina Brienor.

WERE HAMPERED BY THEIR NAMES

Burstenbinder Is Now Bernstein and Lous Is Alberti.

Abraham Burstenbinder of 237 East Seventy-ninth Street received permission yesterday from Judge Bischoff in the Court of Common Pleas to change his name to Abraham Bernstein.

He gave as his reason for desiring to change his name that it was mispelled, and was hard to pronounce, and held him up to ridicule.

Harald Vilheim Albert Lous also received leave to change his name to Louos Alberti. He is a musician, and says that he assumed the name of Alberti because his manager told him he could not get along in his profession with his own name.

Preaching on Court Days.

From The Lexington (Ky.) Register.

The ministers of Mount Sterling introduced something new in that city last court day. At 12 o'clock a religious service was held at the Court House, which was attended by a large congregation of the visiting farmers and stockmen, the Rev. W. T. Tibbs preaching. The crowd was attracted by an introductory song on the Court House steps, which was followed by a general invitation to enter and remain during the hour's service. Hereafter the religious service will be a regular feature of the Mount Sterling court day, the ministers of the various churches in town having agreed to take turn about in conducting the meetings.

STRANAHAN AVENUE FOR UNION ST

FOLEY'S FAMOUS PUPPIES

Eleven St. Bernards in a Litter Owned in New-Haven.

THE SENSATION OF A BENCH SHOW

They Are Descendants of Sir Bedivere and of Champion Ben Lomond, Two Famous Prize Winners.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—One of the most interesting exhibitions at the bench show in Bridgeport, this week, was that sent there by Francis W. Foley of this city, an ex-Alderman. It was a litter of eleven St. Bernard puppies. No exhibit in that show was any more popular than this, and around the inclosure where the pups were allowed to roam men, women, and children assembled in great numbers.

The mother of the eleven is Rena, a massive and beautiful St. Bernard, and her litter is about two months old. There were a dozen of them originally, but one died a couple of weeks ago. It is said to be the largest litter of St. Bernard puppies ever whelped at one time in New-England. The puppies when not on exhibition are quartered in a room in Mr. Foley's building here, and require a great deal of care. The temperature up to a few days ago had to be kept at 75° Fahrenheit. With St. Bernards,

FOLEY'S FAMOUS PUPPIES.
The Largest Litter of St. Bernards Ever Whelped in New-England.

the most painstaking methods are required to prevent them from catching cold.

The dam is two years old, weighs 152 pounds, and is handsomely marked. Her colors are white and orange, with black shadings. She is very docile, sagacious, and affectionate, being a great favorite with children.

Rena's sire was Sir Bedivere, America's greatest rough-coated St. Bernard. Sir Bedivere's whole career on the bench, with possibly one or two exceptions, was an endless chain of triumphs. He was bred by Thomas Green of Wallasey, Cheshire, England, having been whelped in August, 1887. Sir Bedivere was a very rich orange, with perfect white markings, and black shadings. He was thirty-five inches in height and weighed 210 pounds. After Sir Bedivere's first appearance as a puppy, his master was offered $5,000 for him, which was refused, as was also twice that amount. When three years old, Sir Bedivere was sold to E. B. Sears of Melrose, Mass., for $12,000. In 1893 the animal was sold to C. A. Pratt of Little Rock, Ark., the owner of the Argyle Kennels. Sir Bedivere died of gastritis at the Pratt Kennels, April 19 of the present year.

The dam of Rena was Topsy, a magnificent St. Bernard, who was owned by George Meigs of Guilford, Conn., and bred by William Atwood. The granddam of Rena is Lotta, an imported dog from England, now in the possession of Mr. Atwood.

Phylarch, the sire of Mr. Foley's litter, is a fine animal, and comes from the best of stock. His sire is Otos, belonging to Frederick Schmitt of the Hell Gate Kennels of New-York. Otos won second prize to Sir Bedivere in the New-York bench show of 1893-4, and has a great record. Otos has also secured first prize at bench shows in Pawtucket, Burlington, and Gloversville. His sire was champion Ben Lomond. Phylarch is owned in this city. The dam of Phylarch was Norma.

Mr. Foley is considerable of a dog fancier. He is the owner of Hector, another massive St. Bernard. This dog is three years old, and weighs 160 pounds. Hector's color is a body of orange, with white face and black shadings. The neck, feet, and tip of the tail are also white. Hector's sire was Lord Melrose, who was the largest St. Bernard dog in the world. He was thirty-five inches in height, and weighed 210 pounds. He died in Melrose, Mass., Nov. 7, 1894. Hector is registered as Lord Melrose, Jr., at the New-York Kennel Club.

The eleven puppies are now over fifteen inches in height each, and their hair has grown quite long. They are very lively for their age, and when they get to frolicking around the inclosure in which they are confined, there is considerable commotion.

They were photographed in this city a few days ago by Donnelly, and it was the hardest and most exasperating job he has had since he began photography years ago. Over a dozen negatives were taken before one that was satisfactory was obtained. The task required a tremendous amount of patience. The eleven were placed in two rows on an inclined table. No sooner would they be apparently all fixed and in position for the picture when one little fellow would stand up, and survey the other ten, or gaze in astonishment at the photographic outfit in front of him. Then again, when everything was in readiness for the picture, another of the group would take it into his head to jump down from the table, and some of the others, envious of such liberty, would follow suit, and half a dozen of the animals would be chasing and tumbling over one another in the room. A number of times the puppies were in the best possible position for the picture, and Mr. Donnelly's assistants would stop a second to count them to see if they were all there. In an instant there would be trouble, and before the photographer and Mr. Foley had a chance to rearrange the dogs two or three would go scampering around the gallery. For over an hour and a half the puppies had things their own way in that gallery before they were finally arranged in a setting satisfactory to the owner and the photographer.

LIVE TAPEWORM FOUND IN AN EGG

It Is Two Inches Long and Was Discovered in Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, Dec. 2.—Dr. John Knapp has in his possession a tapeworm two inches long that was found in a hen's egg by Mrs. Benjamin Sedgwick of Fourth Avenue and Fourth Street Saturday.

Dr. Knapp insists that it is a genuine tapeworm. He says the finding of such an organism in an egg is unprecedented, and that it will suggest to bacteriologists a new field for investigation.

Mrs. Sedgwick was breaking eggs into a dish, when she noticed in the albumen something that moved. She was at first too much startled to look into the dish a second time. Mrs. Sedgwick finally determined to have the phenomenon investigated, and carried the broken eggs to Dr. Knapp. Dr. Knapp at once said that the live object was beyond doubt a tapeworm.

Dr. Knapp says he will report the matter to prominent bacteriologists.

A Maine Yankee at a Trade.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

If you have any lurking suspicion that the old Yankee love for driving a sharp trade has died out, listen to this one: In a Searsmont store the other day the Yankee said: "I'll give you two casks of potatoes and one cask of turnips for a pair of your best felts and rubbers." The storekeeper, making a hasty calculation, agreed to the proposition, provided the Yankee would throw in the casks. The latter scratched his head and finally proposed: "Wall, put me up a peck of good seed potatoes and a package of turnip seed, and I'll add 'em to the lot when I bring 'em in." He wanted those felts and rubbers at once, but he would have the storeman wait for the taters and turnips till he had raised them—and lend him the seed to boot!

EDWARD WEMPLE IS INSANE

The Ex-Controller Will Be Taken to the Utica Asylum—Accused of Committing Arson.

FULTONVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 2.—This afternoon a commission, which was appointed by Superintendent of the Poor Perry Kline, examined ex-State Controller Edward Wemple, who was recently charged with incendiarism, and declared him to be insane. Mr. Wemple will be taken to the Utica State Hospital as soon as the necessary papers can be made out. Mr. Wemple was examined at his home by the commission, who were Drs. T. G. Hyland and J. R. Fairbanks of Amsterdam.

Mr. Wemple was arrested at his own house in Fultonville Wednesday, Nov. 13, charged with having set fire to a new house built by Herbert H. Fonda in his neighborhood. The flames were early discovered by L. V. Peck, cashier of the Fultonville Bank, and easily extinguished.

Some sticks and shavings saturated with kerosene were discovered where the fire broke out, pointing to its incendiary origin. Suspicion at once attached itself to Mr. Wemple because of a threat which he had been heard to make six weeks before that the Wemple Foundry would never pass into the hands of strangers. The night after the foundry had been sold by the assignee the factory was burned to the ground. There had also been several other slight fires in the neighborhood of undoubted incendiary origin, and, though there was a great reluctance to suspect Mr. Wemple, a detective was given the clue.

When this detective went to Mr. Wemple's cellar he found sticks, shavings and kerosene which resembled those found at the Fonda fire. Some of the sticks were found to have been broken off the same piece of wood, and upon thise vidence Mr. Wemple was arrested for arson. Bail was accepted for his appearance in the sum of $10,000, which was furnished by his son-in-law, Wigsom, and ex-Deputy Controller Westbrook.

Mr. Wemple was one of the best known and most popular politicians in the Mohawk Valley and is forty-nine years old. He has been State Controller, member of Congress, State Senator and Assemblyman. While in Congress he drank heavily and, though he afterward took the Keeley cure, his habits did not improve and his friends think that his mind must have become affected with a mania for arson.

His first political office was supervisor of the town of Glen, in which Fultonville is situated. Though never very rich his father left him comfortably well off, and Wemple brought him a moderate fortune. Keen sympathy was felt in Glen for Mrs. Wemple and her two daughters at the time of her husband's arrest.

NEW PLAN FOR COLLECTING WHARFAGE

The Dock Commissioners Believe It Will Prevent Loss to the City.

The Dock Board has devised a new method of collecting wharfage. By it it hopes to save the city much money and simplify matters for those in the shipping business. Under the old practice, wharfage was collected at the offices of those who owned the vessels charged with using the city's piers, and often it was impossible to get all that was due the city because the vessels were allowed to dock before payments were exacted.

Under the new method, all wharfage must be paid by the master of the vessel twenty-four hours in advance.

The collectors will use books of tickets printed in triplicate, from which they will punch the amount collected and indicate other information necessary for the use of the Dock Board and the owners of the vessels. One of the tickets will be given to the master of the vessel, another will be kept by the collector, and the third will be by him returned to the cashier of the department. Under this system, which has been indorsed by all the large owners of shipping in this port, no loss to the city can arise.

The last annual report of the department shows claims aggregating $84,204.45 due the city, which the Corporation Counsel is now trying to collect.

GREENHUT TO BE PURGED OF CONTEMPT

New-York Witnesses Will Not Go to Chicago to Testify.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Joseph B. Greenhut will be purged of contempt next Wednesday by the United States court. So Judge Grosscup told Attorney Julian Mack this morning.

The matter was brought to the Court's attention several days ago, when he refused to dismiss the case on his own responsibility. He told Mr. Mack, however, that if P. J. Goodhart & Co. were willing to bear the burden of refusing to come to Chicago to testify as to facts which might tend to prove the contempt, he would dismiss the case.

Mr. Mack told the Judge this morning that his clients were unwilling to come to Chicago, on account of the loss of time and the attendant expense. Personally, they cared nothing about the case. They had no desire to see Mr. Greenhut go to jail, and saw no reason why they should incur an expense to send him there.

It is likely that the order Judge Grosscup will draw up next Monday will convey the impression that the case is dismissedon the old Scotch verdict principle of "not proven."

WILL CONTINUE TO DO BUSINESS

Attorney General to Take No Action Against the Coronado Company.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Before Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck to-day there was a hearing on the application of Nathaniel F. Sprague for the Attorney General to bring an action for the dissolution of the Coronado Rubber Company of New-York City. The application was denied.

In the petition which accompanies the application the petitioner, Sprague, shows that the rubber company was organized in May, 1894, with a capital stock of $25,000, and that David H. Smith was the President and W. D. Bloodgood the Secretary of the company. In the petition declares that the company has been insolvent for a year and that the stock and plant have been overvalued in certain statements and reports.

The grounds for the refusal were that the petitioner did not furnish sufficient proof as to the insolvency of the company. The company showed further that its debts were being paid as they matured and that the public interests did not require prosecution.

The Press Club's Election.

The annual election of the New-York Press Club was held in the new clubhouse at 34 West Twenty-sixth Street yesterday, and the following were elected for 1896: President—Joseph Howard, Jr.; First Vice President—Charles J. Smith; Second Vice President—Felix Agnus; Third Vice President—Murat Halstead; Treasurer—Walter O. Eschweger; Financial Secretary—George F. Lyon; Recording Secretary—Harry J. Gulle; Corresponding Secretary—Jackson Tinker; Librarian—Arthur L. MacKaye; Trustees—Charles M. Beattie, John N. Brockway, John R. Caldwell, A. B. de Frece, Thomas H. Evans, John Friederich, William Steele Grey, John A. Hennessy, and Charles J. Perry.

Barkentine Nellie Smith Floated.

The barkentine Nellie Smith, which went ashore Sunday morning on Staten Island, near the New-Dorp Light, was hauled off at high water yesterday morning by the Merritt wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt, and towed to this city.

RETURN OF C. P. HUNTINGTON

Back from the Pacific Coast, Where There Is a Revival of Business, He Says—Thinks Congress Should Be Conservative.

C. P. Huntington appeared at his office yesterday for the first time in several months, having just returned from a visit and business trip to California. He was not ready to speak of affairs in which he is interested, but in an informal talk he said:

"I am not yet acquainted with the terms proposed for the adjustment of the differences between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad. I want to post up before I say whether the terms are satisfactory to the Pacific Mail Company. Of course I am desirous of a settlement under proper conditions.

"Business on the Pacific Coast and in the Southwest is improving and will continue to improve. The gain, however, is not great. The outlook for the entire country, I should say, is good. What Congress should do is to do as little as possible. The tariff is constantly in need of changes, but not of wholesale changes. There is money enough to carry on the business of the country, but doubtless advantageous changes could be made in the currency system. I have no new enterprises in contemplation."

Oregon Short Line Interest.

It was reported yesterday that the long delay in the payment of the February, 1895, interest of the Oregon Short Line 6 per cent. bonds was not due to lack of funds. This appeared from the November report of Special Master Cornish, which has been confirmed by order of the United States Circuit Court. After giving the surplus to July 31 as $587,917.58, the Master says:

"The net earnings of said Oregon Short Line division, based upon the same rules of division, are estimated by the receiver to be $110,827.85 for the month of August, 1895, and the net earnings for the month of September, 1895, are estimated to equal the amount stated for August; and including such estimates the amount of surplus upon such statement on Oct. 1, 1895, was the sum of $809,573.28."

According to friendly calculation, deducting the amount paid yesterday for February, 1895, coupon, with interest thereon, and on August, 1895, coupon to date of payment, in all, $480,000, there remains, according to the Master's report, of the surplus on Oct. 1, 1895, $329,000. To this sum must be added the surplus earnings for October and November, which should certainly equal $220,000, making in all $549,000 to credit of Short Line division, as of Dec. 1, 1895, less such taxes as may have been paid since Oct. 1. The amount of August, 1895, coupon, with interest to date, is about $459,000.

Railway Accident Statistics.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 2.—Major Isaac B. Brown, Superintendent of the Railway Bureau of the Department of Internial Affairs, has finished his compilation of statistics for 1895. The section covering accidents on steam railways in Pennsylvania is interesting. It shows a total of 29 passengers killed and 612 injured; 447 employes killed and 8,346 injured; 1,107 other persons killed and 1,649 injured; a grand total of 1,583 killed and 10,607 injured. The grade crossing and suicide are mentioned as two of the causes of fatalities among those classified as "other persons," to distinguish them from passengers and employes. The statistics for the year show that to every 432 employes there was one killed, and to every 23 one was injured. Among passengers one was killed out of 4,325,718 carried, and one injured in every 204,107 carried.

The Philadelphia and Reading Company carried the greatest number of passengers for each one killed, and the Pennsylvania was second. The Lehigh Valley is third in the list in the way of favorable exhibit for passengers carried without injury.

A comparison for the last five years shows clearly the results of the business depression in the number of passengers carried and railroad men discharged, the number dropped from the rolls in 1894 being about 94,000.

Car Truck Patent Too Narrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The long-pending infringement suit of Harry C. McCarty and John F. Bicket against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day adversely to the claims of the plaintiffs. McCarty is General Car Inspector of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In his testimony in the case below he charged that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, through its master car builder, appropriated the design of the patent issued to him and Bicket for a metallic bolster for car trucks. Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the Court. He said that if the device of the plaintiffs was patentable at all, it was so slight as to receive a very narrow construction. In that view there was no infringement by the defendant company. The judgment of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania dismissing the bill was therefore affirmed.

Beaten in Three Cases.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Washington and Idaho Railroad Company lost three cases in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. Two were controversies with the Coeur d'Alène Railway and Navigation Company, and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, over the right of way claimed by it in the vicinity of Mullan and Wallace, Idaho, which, it was claimed, the defendant companies were usurping. The courts below decided against the Washington and Idaho Company. Justice Shiras said that the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed those decisions.

The other case involved the right of the railroad company, which it claimed, to enter upon lands not surveyed, the possessory title to which was held by a settler, without compensation to the title holder. The Supreme Court of the Territory thought the railroad was wrong, and the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the opinion.

Revising an Express Contract.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—A new express contract has been made by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad with the United States Express Company for doing the work of the New-York and New-England Road. The New-Haven Road, after leasing the New-England, found that it was not bound by the contracts of the New-England line with the express company, and yesterday discontinued several trains, which were run for the benefit particularly of the express company, one being from Boston to Hopewell Junction and return.

A passenger train between Boston and Hartford and return will be run later, which will benefit the express company, and an arrangement will be made with the receiver of the Philadelphia, Reading and New-England Road to cover the route to the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

Atchison Directors Chosen.

At a meeting yesterday of the joint Executive Reorganization Committee of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé the following Board of Directors was elected: Edward P. Ripley, Aldace F. Walker, E. J. Berwind, Benjamin P. Cheney, H. Rieman Duval, Thomas P. Fowler, Edward N. Gibbs, Charles S. Gleed, George G. Haven, R. Somers Hayes, Cyrus K. Holliday, Victor Morawetz, George A. Nickerson, Thomas A. Osborn, and William Rotch. Aldace F. Walker is Chairman of the board.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A. B. Farnsworth has been appointed General Eastern Passenger Agent of the Seaboard Air Line, in charge of business in the Eastern and Middle States. Mr. Farnsworth has for nineteen years been in the service of the Rock Island Railroad, having been General Eastern Passenger Agent of that company for the last twelve years.

—The State Railroad Commissioners will meet in the Common Council chamber at Buffalo, at 10 o'clock this morning, to consider the application of the Buffalo Traction Company for permission to construct its road.

—President Samuel Spencer of the Southern reached this city yesterday, after an inspection trip over his lines for the last fortnight.

Rain Retards Campbell's Rescue.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 2.—The storm today interfered with the efforts to rescue Joseph Campbell from the well at Steinway. The rain soaked into the shaft and made it difficult for the men to work. Several times they were forced to stop.

The storm also prevented Coroner Strong from carrying out his plan to have electric lights put up over the shaft so that an extra gang of men could work to-night.

The shaft is now sunk to a depth of twenty-five feet.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Successful Sale of Villa Plots and Cottages at Larchmont Manor—The Auction List for To-Day.

The feature of the auction room at 111 Broadway yesterday was the offering by Mr. William M. Ryan of twenty-three villa sites and four cottages at Larchmont Manor. Twenty-six of the twenty-seven parcels offered were sold for a total of $28,840. F. P. Bassett secured, at $770, the lot, 50 by 100, at the southeast corner of Kane and St. Clare Avenues. Two adjoining on the latter avenue went at $630 each, and one adjoining on Kane Avenue at $650. A plot, 85 by 150, at the southwest corner of Beech and St. Clare Avenues, with Queen Anne cottage, went to Walter B. Manny, at $6,850, and the adjoining property at the northwest corner of Oak and Beech Avenues, 115 by 200 and an L 50 by 85, fronting on St. Clare Avenue, with three-story villa, stable, &c., sold to Peter Kane for $10,000. Two plots, 50 by 100 each, on the south side of Loretto Avenue, 150 feet west of Beech Avenue, sold to Samuel Cohen at $655 each. One, of similar dimensions, on the north side of St. Clare Avenue, 150 feet east of Kane Avenue, went to F. P. Bassett at $650. Messrs. Cohen and Bassett secured other plots on Oak, Woodbine, St. Clare, and Kane Avenues at from $285 to $640 each. Henry Mahnkin obtained, at $1,775, the plot, 50 by 100, with frame dwelling, on the south side of St. Clare Avenue, 150 feet west of Kane Avenue.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, at $21,000, to Francis H. Macy, executor, plaintiff, the four-story brownstone dwelling 415 West Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 153.9½ feet west of Ninth Avenue, 21.2¼ by 100.5.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold, under foreclosure, at $24,114.27, to the plaintiff, Herman Wronkow, the five-story brick tenement, with store, at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $8,150, to James E. O'Hara and Charles J. O'Brien, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 551 First Avenue, west side, 30 feet south of Thirty-second Street, 19.4½ by 65.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for a term of years, for Samuel D. Babcock and J. B. Wolfe, trustees, the building, 305 Fifth Avenue, to Olivatti & Co., antique dealers.

S. B. Goodale & Son have leased for the estate of C. A. Baudouine the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, for a term of ten years, at a total rental of $150,000. The premises, which were formerly the residence of the late Mr. Baudouine, will be converted into a modern business building to suit the requirements of a first-class dry goods house, whose name is withheld.

The sales at auction set down for today, to take place at 111 Broadway unless otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sale, 59 Grand Street, south side, between Wooster Street and West Broadway, 22 by 67, four-story brick building, with store.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 203 and 205 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 80 feet east of Third Avenue, 50 by 100.11 by irregular, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $23,715.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene Durnin, referee, 152 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 320 feet west of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,100.

By George R. Read, partition sale, Charles W. West, referee, 33 Sheriff Street, west side, 153 feet south of Delancey Street, 21.10½ by 100, four-story brick dwelling.

By William Kennelly, auction sale, 330 East Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story and basement brick and stone tenement.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, lot on west side of Worth Street, 108.57 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 25.02 by 94.26 by 25.03 by 94.26. Due on judgment, $1,465.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, William M. Hoes, referee, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 97.26 feet west of Worth Street, 97.26 by 94.51 by irregular, two-story frame cottage; also, lot on west side of Worth Street, 133.59 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 25.02 by 94.26 by 25.03 by 94.26. Due on judgment on first parcel, $5,880; on second, $1,460.

By William S. Ladue, auction sale, 82 Christopher Street, south side, 125.1 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25.4 by 64.2 by 25.5 by 59.2, five-story brick apartment house.

By B. L. Kennelly, partition sale, Henry F. Miller, referee, 391 Houston Street, south side, 79.9 feet west of Sheriff Street, 19.10 by 100, five-story brick tenement in front and four-story brick tenement in rear.

By the Sheriff, August Kleinau, auctioneer, foreclosure sale, 1,802 Anthony Avenue, east side, 105.8 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 142.6 by 26 by 135.2. Due on judgment, $4,080.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, 79 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed for Alterations to be Made.

No. 400 Fifth Avenue, by Mrs. Julia L. Butterfield of Cold Spring, owner, and Obediah L. Sypher of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick store; cost, $4,500.

No. 41 Maiden Lane, by Charles Knapp of 105 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, alterations to a six-story brick and iron store and office building; cost, $1,200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 2.

16TH ST, 139 West; Louisa Michels to Edward Michels $1
78TH ST, 204 West; Lydia A. Bliss to Robert Trunel and wife 10
78TH ST, same property; William H. Vredenburgh and wife to Lydia A. Bliss. 10
43D ST, 345 West; Emil Bachman and wife to Elias L. Horton 26,000
AMSTERDAM AV, 483; Louis Ungerich and others to David Anderson and wife.. 10
7TH AV, e s, 52 ft n of 53d St, 25.1x100; William H. J. Hurst and wife to Max Kaempfer 1
81ST ST, 9 West; Margaret Deeves and husband to Louise, wife of John J. Jurgeen 1
COLUMBUS AV, 483, e s, 25.4 ft n of 83d St, 25.4x100x irregular; Jacob Munck and wife to Bernhard Klingenstein 1
85TH ST, 9 West; William F. Smith and wife to Rosalie Solomon 1
LOT 42, map of Clermont, 24th Ward; John J. Taggart and wife to Francis P. O'Neill 1,800
AVENUE A, e s, 51.7 ft n of 75th St, 25x98; Frederick Breitenberger to Tessie Zika 7,900
62D ST, n s, 204.6 ft w of 3d Av, 16x97.3; Reinhard Schmelz to Martha Schmelz, his wife ..... Gift
77TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Laemmlein Buttenweiser and others to Leopold Hutter 10
69TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Ellen T. McGuire to Charles W. Congdon 24,750
53D ST, n s, 234 ft e of 1st Av, 40x100.5; James F. Morris to Margaret E. Morris, 1-3 part 1
81ST AV and 49th St, n w corner, 40.6x56x irregular; Lazarus Wolff and another to Lilly R. Stern and Oscar Stern 1
79TH ST, s s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 100x102.2; Emma Schalk and husband to Richard Duensing and another ..... Omitted
3D AV, 703; Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine, and wives, to Ensign O. Beale 1
49TH ST, n s, 286.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.5; Elizabeth J. Goppoldt to Henry Bauer 1
MADISON AV and 89th St, s e corner, 84.2x100; Alexander A. Jordan to Charles Horn 1
LENOX AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th St, 75x100; Frederick Keller and wife to Theodore Sterne 9,000
5TH AV, 1,329; Adolph Balschun and wife to Louis Waechter 28,700
10TH AV, e s, 43.6 ft s of 47th St, 19.9x100; Michael Carney to Martin Carney. 1
29TH ST, n s, 554 ft w of 8th Av, 22x98.9; Harvey S. Johnston and wife to Annette G. Young and Sarah P. Cabus 25,000
5TH AV and 17th St, s e corner, 22.8x116.10x irregular; Henry Dazian and wife to Henry Corn 165,000
38TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Lizzie Wagner and Cecilia Mathieu to Traugott F. M. Roediger 22,000
36TH ST, s s, 233.3 ft e of 8th Av, 25.8x98.9, (252;) S. L. H. Ward, referee, to Mark J. Straus 41,000
6TH AV, 377; James Birchett and others to Anna A. and Samuel Murtland 10
30TH ST, 16 West; Isaac Walker and wife to Ella Ely 1
15TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 6th Av, 25x102.3; Robert Ward and wife to Daniel D. Lawson, exchange and 6,000
9TH AV, s s, 79 ft s of 40th St, 20x85; Louisa Frey and husband to William Steubenbord and wife 1
51ST ST, 332 West; Charles L. Ritzman to Ackert Merrell & Sindt 65,000
AMSTERDAM AV, 70; Elbert Bailey to Henry M. Hartmann 30,500
BOULEVARD, 657; John H. Wessel to Catharine O'Hara 1
87TH ST, 41 West; Adolph B. Ansbacher and wife to Helen A. Katz 1
SAME PROPERTY; James Carlew and wife to Adolph B. Ansbacher 1
CHERRY ST, 63; Henry C. Overing to John W. Healy 5,750
HENRY ST, 208, and 210 Clinton St; Larmlein and Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wives to Abraham J. Dworsky 1
DIVISION ST, 265; Louis and Sarah Weingiass to Jacob Schall 7,000
LIBERTY ST, 131; John H. Browning and wife to William Noble 110,000
BETHUNE ST, c s, 163 ft e of Washington St, 22x88.7x22.8x92.10; same to same 30,000
12TH ST, 42 East; Louis Cohen to Louis Herzog and Louis S. Stroock 110,000
ELIZABETH ST, 164-166; William H. Clark and wife to William E. Clark.. 1
MADISON ST, s s, 256.11 ft e of Scammel St, 47x94.9 and other property; Felix Jellinik, as assignee of Wellington Germond to Wellington Germond, ½ part 6,857
23D ST, 305 East; Jane M. and William L. Hamilton and William F. Scott, executors of George J. Hamilton and Jane M. Hamilton, widow, to Lewis S. Davis. 14,000
7TH AV, e s, 80.4 ft s of 37th St, 19.11x75; Asa Hull and wife to Robert Alexander 17,000
48TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.5; William McMahon and wife to Patrick Fitzsimmons and another.... 26,000
AMSTERDAM AV, 347; Ann Stoddart to Samuel T. Shaw 21,200
150TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John H. Judge, referee, to Eugene Kelly 16,500
82D ST, n s, 306.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25.6x102.2; August K. Rasche and wife to John Henry Lankenan 10
41ST ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x98.9; Esther J. Jennings and others to Charles Parsons 15,650
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 99th St, extends 201.10 ft to 100th St x95; John M. Cornell and wife to Jacob M. Newman 1
100TH ST, 230 East; Annie F. Brandt and husband to John Hansen 100
PARK AV, 1,743; Samuel Henry to Kate McGuire 16,500
134TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Edward M. Scudder to John F. Meyer 20,500
46TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; Malvina Sparpe to Charles Martin 13,000
BERRIAN AV, e s, 450 ft. s of 3d St, 50x100; Kate McGuire to Samuel Henry... 3,900
2D AV, s e s, north ½ of Lot 37, map of Claremont; Carrie L. Vetter and Maude M. Davison to Christian Schmidt..... 2,500
PENFOLD AV, s s, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, 66x128.3x82.8x126.6; Josephine Meyer to John F. Meyer..... 7,500
SAME PROPERTY; John F. Meyer and wife to Edward M. Scudder..... 15,000
DALY AV, n w s, 75 ft s w of Mount St (new line,) 100x98; John G. Schuhmann and another, executors of Kunigunda Schuhmann to John G. Schuhmann and others 4,500
170TH ST, s s, 125.1 ft w of Bristow St, 50x126.2x50.2x127.11; Frankiin A. Wilcox and wife to Herman Wauer 3,500
INTERIOR LOTS 95 ft s of Mount Hope Place and 308.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x55.7 to Morris St x52x45; St. Luke's Hospital to Joseph Ducimetiere and wife 1,200
1ST AV, e s, 50.7 ft s of 124th St, 25x100; Edward F. Moldehuke and wife to Mary A. Macdonald..... 1
122D ST, n s, 31.6 ft w 3d Av, 14x71.10; Isidor Furst to Olga Furst 1
133D ST, s s, 90 ft e of 5th Av, 45x99.11; Henry and Louis Rothschild and wives to Felix Levy 1
LENOX AV, e s, 25 ft n of 132d St, 25x84; Charles Riley to Charles Seickendick 1
119TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100.11; Catharine Kilduff and others, by Margaret E. Kilduff, guardian, to Isaac White 16,250
132D ST, s s, 485 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Max Marx and wife to Louis Friess 26,000
163D ST, 167 East; Diederich Blendermann to Catharine Langan 17,000
102D ST, n s, 151 ft e of Manhattan Av, 19x100.11; John Yule and wife to Minnie Muller 24,750
142D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 46.6x100.6 to Edgecomb Av x57.5x99.11; John W. Burnton and others to Jacob D. Butler 15,000
EDGECOMB AV, w s, 308.4 ft s of 145th St, 16.8x100, and other property; Louis Friess and wife to Max Marx..... 30,000
142D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100; Dora Harff to Jacob D. Butler..... 6,800
130TH ST, 258 West; Sarah Spencer to Maria De Los Angeles Madan..... 1
BRADHURST AV, 445; Henry E. Jones and wife to Sarah McLaughlin..... 11,000
116TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Alex McDowell and wife to Louisa Arnold 33,000
MORNINGSIDE AV, East, n e corner of 120th St, 201.10 ft to 121st St x100; Samuel L. Parrish to Marx and Moses Ottinger 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 105th St, 25x100; Margaret Dreyer to Friedrich H. Nagel 10
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Martin H. Ray and wife to Augustus F. Holly..... 15,900
105TH ST, 45 West; Daniel D. Lawson and wife to Susan E. Smith 1
CONVENT AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 143d St, 20x100; Helen L. Bailey to Arlie W. Grant 10
102D ST, 309 West; Robert Treupel and wife to William H. Vredenburgh..... 1
RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 97st St, 101.4x75x100.11x83.6; Sidney A. Kent and wife to Frederick A. Smith 40,000
143D ST, 453 West; Hugh R. Mackenzie and wife to Louis V. Spratley..... 30,000
WOOD ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Ernst W. Schade and wife to Patrick Bergin..... 15,000
97TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; William Cummings, Jr., and wife and others to Franklin Burr..... 1
184TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 150x99.11; Jacob Hess to Herman Hugle... 1
SAME PROPERTY; James Gibson to Jacob Hess 1
WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x60; Herman Flottmann and wife to Margaretha Nehlmann..... 15,000
TINTON AV, e s, 292.6 ft n of 168th St, 25x82.6; William Walsh to Henry Jutte. 3,200
FOREST AV, w s, 25.4 ft s of Clifton St, 28.8x100; Margaret Pfeiffer to Robert Vollbrecht 5,000
LYON ST, s w corner of Hoe St, 37.4x71.10x30x77.8; Lyman Tiffany to Sarah M. Tiffany..... 1
HAMILTON PL, s s, or 184th St, at land of A. J. Taylor, 52.2x irregular; Laura A. Cadwell to George W. Floyd and wife. 13,000
WATER ST, 676; Abraham J. Dworsky and wife to Benedict A. Klein..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CLARK, George R., to Spinney & Cochran; 792 Amsterdam Av, store, &c., 2½ years $900
DALY, Michael T., to Charles Meyer; 46, West 125th St, 4 5-12 years..... 1,100
KIEDAISCH, Marie, to Gottfried Bruppacher; store, &c., 127 East Houston St, 3 years 516
TOUSMANN, Gustav, and John Muehler to Christine Schoeck; 1,428 Avenue A, 4 5-12 years 900
ROSENBERG, Louis, to Louis Rathkowsky; store 12 Norfolk St, 2 years..... 600
STERNFELS, Bernard, to Becker Brothers; 1,530 2d Av, basement, 5 years..... 1,080
TOWNSHEND, John, to Frederick W. Krauer; lot on s s of 143d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11, (No. 258 West 143d St,) 5 years 180
WEICK, Peter, to Albert Weick and another; store floor, &c., 405 West 36th St, 5 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKERMAN, Mary A., to the New-York Savings Bank; n s of 18th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years $4,000
ANDERSON, David, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New-York; 483 Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 24,000
SAME to Louis Ungrich and another; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.8 ft n of 83d St, 5 years 4,500
AUSBACHER, Adolph B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41 West 87th St, 2 years ..

QUINCY'S CHANCES GOOD

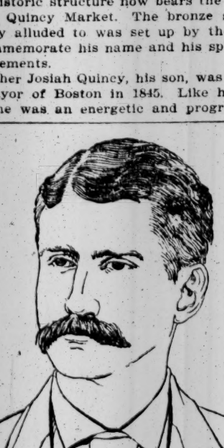
Democrats Will Probably Elect the Mayor of Boston.

THE PARTY IS NOW FIRMLY UNITED

Administration of Mayor Curtis Far from What Had Been Promised —Political Services of the Democratic Candidate.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—In front of the City Hall, on School Street, there stands a massive bronze statue of Josiah Quincy, Boston's second and greatest Mayor. Mr. Quincy was elected in 1823, just one year after the adoption of the city charter. He succeeded John Phillips, the father of the late Wendell Phillips. He served for a period of six years, having been five times re-elected. He projected and carried out extensive public improvements in the business sections of the city; he constructed docks and piers; he widened and extended streets and thoroughfares; he enlarged the old Faneuil Hall Market by the erection of a spacious building just across the street from the famous old "Cradle of Liberty." This historic structure now bears the name of the Quincy Market. The bronze statue already alluded to was set up by the city to commemorate his name and his splendid achievements.

Another Josiah Quincy, his son, was elected Mayor of Boston in 1845. Like his father, he was an energetic and progressive



Josiah Quincy.
Democratic Candidate for Mayor of Boston.

Chief Magistrate. It was during his three terms of service that the great system of water works was constructed and opened. This system opened a waterway from Lake Cochituate, twenty-three miles distant from the city, and established for Boston one of the best and most reliable water supplies in the country.

Unless the signs are misleading, the third Josiah Quincy will next Monday be elected to the office so signally honored and distinguished by the two ancestors already mentioned, whose name he bears.

Mr. Quincy is now in his thirty-sixth year. He is a tireless worker. He practices law; he is actively engaged in electric railways, land enterprises, and other industries, and he is one of the most energetic and clear-sighted politicians in New-England.

Although he is a scion of one of the oldest and most respected families in Massachusetts, he was confronted upon reaching his majority with the stern problem of carving out a career for himself. Unlike the Adamses, the Quincys lacked the faculty of accumulation. They owned large estates in Quincy, but these remained undeveloped and unproductive. They are now abandoned and practically untenanted. Mr. Quincy inherited no wealth. The family demesne is a burden rather than a source of income.

He was twenty-one years of age when, in 1880, he graduated with honors at Harvard College. He went to work at once. He secured a place as instructor at the famous Adams Academy, Quincy, where he had been a pupil. He taught Latin and Greek, and he gave instruction also in elocution. He was especially qualified for service in this branch of studies, as he had won the Bowdoin prize for declamation at Harvard. At the close of the school term, he notified the Faculty that he had no desire to pursue further the career of a teacher; he had come to the conclusion that he was better fitted for the profession of the law.

He entered the Harvard Law School, was graduated in 1884, and was admitted to practice at the Suffolk, or Boston bar. He went to Europe in 1881, and again, in 1883, and traveled extensively.

Mr. Quincy began early to study American politics. He was reared in a Republican atmosphere, and his first vote was cast as a Republican. But in the early eighties there were political tendencies within the party with which he was instinctively out of sympathy. He was a believer in the reform principles which were set forth by the leading men in Massachusetts, who were contending against the Blaine wave then sweeping over the country. He joined the brilliant galaxy of young reformers, who were gallantly struggling against this wave, and he soon was recognized as a leader in the movement.

After the Chicago Convention he became a member of the Committee of One Hundred, an organization which exerted a powerful influence outside the limits of the Commonwealth. Upon the election of Mr. Cleveland, in 1884, Mr. Quincy attached himself to the Democratic Party. He saw no hope of reform in the Republican Party, and he felt that honest and conscientious reformers should give their support to the President in his efforts to elevate the tone of political life and effort.

Mr. Quincy, in 1885, offered himself as a candidate for the membership of the lower house of the State Legislature. He was elected to represent the district comprising the towns of Quincy and Weymouth. He was re-elected the following year. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District in 1888, against Elijah Morse. The district is overwhelmingly Republican, but the sturdy young reformer made a splendid run. He again stood as a candidate, in 1889, for Representative from his district, and was elected. He was honored by a re-election also in 1890. While in the Legislature he was recognized as the leader on the Democratic side. He won this distinction by his eloquence, his fearless adherence to principle, and his unselfishness and incorruptibility.

He has meanwhile become a member of the Democratic State Committee. He was, in 1890, chosen Secretary of that organization, and intrusted with the details of the campaign. This was the year in which William E. Russell was first elected Governor. To Mr. Quincy's energetic and intelligent work much of the success attained was due. For the next two years he devoted his whole attention to politics. He was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee in 1891, and became the sole manager and director of the canvass. Mr. Russell was re-elected. Mr. Quincy was elevated to the Chairmanship of the General Committee in 1892, and again success perched upon his banner.

He was, in that year, sent as a delegate to the Chicago Convention. He was a conspicuous figure in the movement to renominate Mr. Cleveland. He had almost a solid delegation behind him. He was chosen by his associates to represent the State on the National Committee. Chairman Harrity, recognizing his ability and sagacity as a political worker, appointed him as a member of the Campaign Committee at the New-York headquarters, and the public know how intelligently and how assiduously he labored in the great campaign of education which culminated in the election of Mr. Cleveland and the triumph of the principles which he represented.

The President, in March, 1893, offered Mr. Quincy the honorable and responsible position of Assistant Secretary of State under the late Mr. Gresham. He accepted, with the understanding that his tenure of office would be temporary. He did not desire to settle down for four years in Washington, as he had interests in Massachusetts demanding his attention. After a service of a little over six months he resigned. Returning to Boston, he resumed his connection with active politics, largely from a strong sense of obligation to John E. Russell, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and for whom he entertains the warmest sentiments of respect and esteem. He resigned, in 1894, from the committee, and devoted all his time and attention to his private affairs, which had been sadly neglected.

Mr. Quincy is the unanimous choice of the Boston Democracy for Mayor. The convention which nominated him had a strong mandate from the people. The masses of the party demanded his nomination because they desired to reverse the foolish action of last year. The city last year was lost to the Democracy through dissensions in the ranks, through the machinations of disappointed politicians, and through the disheartening defeats which the party had suffered in the November elections. The Republicans chose as their standard bearer Edwin Upton Curtis, an energetic young politician who had been City Clerk for two years. They made no pretense of non-partisanship; party lines were strictly drawn. But they promised to institute sweeping reforms in municipal administration. They hinted that corruption had crept into the City Hall under the Democratic régime that had held sway there for four years. They pointed to the revelations made in New-York and Chicago, and asked the people to intrust Mr. Curtis with the reins of power, so that the grave abuses said to exist might be corrected and the good name of Boston be vindicated. They made no specific charges or allegations; they merely hinted that they knew how corrupt the city administration had become, and their only desire was to have Boston joined with the other large cities in the movement for municipal reform.

Mr. Curtis was elected by a narrow margin. With him were elected a Republican majority in the Board of Aldermen. These men have been in office eleven months, but Boston has experienced no reform. The chief reason for this is that there was nothing to reform. The corruption which the Republican machine promised to expose did not exist. Some of the men who had been duped by the campaign cries demanded a sweeping investigation of the departments. The City Government was in the hands of the Republicans; the Legislature had an overwhelming Republican majority in both branches. Why, then, could not the sensational disclosures reported from the Goff-Lexow commission in New-York be duplicated? An order was introduced by the Chairman of the Republican City Committee, who was a Senator, for a general inquiry. But when the committee asked for some specifications none were forthcoming. Not a Republican official in or out of the City Hall could furnish a single charge of maladministration.

Mayor Curtis's record as a reformer is before the people for examination. He is a candidate for re-election, and if he succeeds he will hold office for two years owing to a change in the city charter. What has he done? Nothing except to play politics. From the day he first sat in the Mayor's chair to the present moment he has been scheming for re-election. He made a general war upon all Democrats found in office, excepting those who had been favorable to his ambitions. He filled the departments with partisan Republicans, and with Democrats who had openly supported him at the polls.

It is a notorious fact that the men who seceded from their party to espouse Curtis's cause were the most venal and corrupt in the ranks of the Democracy. Men who had been removed for incompetency or for malfeasance by Democratic Mayors, men who had tried to get into power but who were kept out by Democratic effort, saloon keepers of the most objectionable type rallied around the Curtis banner and shouted reform. A huge campaign fund had been collected. Barrooms were subsidized, ward workers were bought up; every man who had a grievance or who had an ambition was approached. If he wanted money he could get it if he wanted a place it was promised to him.

All these things were done in the face of the public. There was little concealment. Those who may have been troubled by qualms of conscience stifled their resentment with the reflection that good would come out of a change. But when the policy of the administration was disclosed; when capable public officials were turned out to make room for political strikers and heelers; when the very worst representatives of corrupt and corrupting methods and practices in politics were elevated to high positions, the conservative voters became disgusted.

In his letter of acceptance Mr. Quincy outlined a policy for the consideration of the merchants and taxpayers which has attracted wide attention among thoughtful voters who believe that Boston is suffering in her commerce and manufacturing business through lack of concerted action on the part of those who have so much at stake. He hinted at a scheme of co-operation between the Mayor and the representatives of the great financial, commercial, and philanthropic societies and guilds, with a view to increasing the volume of trade and stimulating the city's industries; and he pledged himself to put such a scheme in active operation should he be elected.

TRIED TO INCINERATE HIS WIFE

A Buffalo Jeweler's Attempt to Commit Murder Lightly Punished.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Thomas White, a jeweler, thirty-two years old, while crazed from the effects of a prolonged debauch, attempted to murder his wife.

He locked the door of her room so she could not escape from the house. He then threw half a gallon of kerosene oil over her and attempted to set fire to her saturated clothing. Mrs. White's screams attracted the attention of the police, who rescued her before the match was applied.

White, before he attempted to burn his wife, with an axe smashed all the furniture in the house, telling her that after he had finished he intended to set fire to her and the children and burn them.

White was to-day sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment.

INVESTIGATION TO BE POSTPONED

Case Against Superintendent Lathrop Not Yet Prepared.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Commissioner Elon R. Brown of Watertown will open the investigation of the charges preferred against Superintendent of State Prisons Austin Lathrop by Congressman Wever, and ex-Sheriff White of Clinton County, at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning, in the office of the Attorney General.

It is probable that the hearing will be postponed because Deputy Attorney General Kisselburgh, designated to conduct the prosecution, has been unable to prepare his case.

The defense will introduce during the hearing the affidavits and testimony presented in the minority report of the Assembly Investigating Committee of last Winter, but which report was not accepted by the lower house.

NEW-JERSEY POOLROOM RAIDED

Several Men Held on the Charge of Gambling.

HACKENSACK, Dec. 2.—Policemen and constables to-day raided the hotel known as the Hermitage, situated on the line of the electric railway, near Rutherford, in which J. B. Gleason of New-York, it is said, has been conducting a poolroom. The officers took a number of prisoners, confiscated the telegraph instruments and also a large quantity of tickets and other printed matter.

The men were arraigned before Justice T. H. Cumming on the charge of gambling and held in $500 bail each. Maunch and Tarbox, the bartenders, were each required to find $200 additional bail in order to secure their attendance as witnesses against the others when they are called for trial.

TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Dr. Gerlach of San Francisco Puts a Bullet in His Head—Other Suicides.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Dr. George Gerlach, a well-known physician, was found lying on the floor in front of his mirror yesterday morning in a dying condition with a bullet wound in his brain. He lived for nearly an hour after being discovered.

Dr. Gerlach suffered from melancholia, and it is supposed that he took his life while in a fit of despondency. He was forty-seven years old and a native of Philadelphia.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 2.—An unknown man shot and killed himself in the smoking car of a train on the St. Louis and Wabash Railway near here late last night. There was nothing in his pockets by which he could be identified.

Improving Its Transatlantic Service.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has informed its agents here, Oelrichs & Co., that in addition to building two fast twin-screw steamers for express service between Bremen, Southampton, and New-York, it will increase the speed of the express steamers now in service through the reconstruction of their motive power, thereby meeting the demand of the traveling public.

The company's steamship Trave has been taken to the yard of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company in Stettin for the purpose of receiving new boilers and engines, which will increase the speed of the steamer to 18 knots.

The promenade deck will be provided with a light protective deck over it, on which the boats will be placed. Various other improvements will be added for the comfort and safety of the passengers on this steamship.

AGAINST EX-CAPT. EAKINS

Judge Daly Confirms Denial of Mandamus for Retirement.

NOT TO BE PUT ON PENSION ROLL

Has Been Already Dismissed from the Force by the Police Commissioners for Not Suppressing Disorderly Houses.

Judge Joseph F. Daly handed down a decision yesterday in the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas affirming an order of Special Term denying an application for a peremptory mandamus compelling the Police Commissioners to retire Capt. Joseph B. Eakins and place his name on the roll of the Police Pension Fund. Judges Bookstaver and Pryor concurred in the decision.

Capt. Eakins was dismissed from the police force by the Police Board on Nov. 26, by a vote of 3 to 1, the Commissioners having decided not to wait for the decision of the Court, on the ground that there would be an appeal from the decision by one side or the other.

In his decision Judge Daly recalls the fact that Dr. Parkhurst and others sent charges against Eakins to the Police Commissioners on May 13, and copies to the Captain, the Mayor, and the Superintendent of Police, the accusation against him being that he harbored disorderly houses in the Fifteenth Precinct. Eakins made his application for retirement on May 18. When the charges were received by the board, on May 13, Commissioner Parker was directed to draw up charges against Eakins, and on May 15 Dr. Parkhurst and the other complainants were requested to put their charges in more detailed form. Eakins was informed by Commissioner Parker on May 22 and 23 of the charges against him. Detailed charges were brought before the board on May 27, and Eakins's application for retirement was denied. The charges were put in another form on May 28, and were served on Eakins.

Judge Daly says, in his opinion:

The sole question is whether at the time Capt. Eakins made his application to be retired, charges, in the sense of the statute, were pending against him. * * * It seems impossible to answer the question submitted upon this appeal except in the affirmative, and there is little to add to the careful opinion of the learned Justice at Special Term, who held that charges were pending against Capt. Eakins at the time of his application, and that his petition for mandamus must be denied.

The objections to this conclusion, it seems to me, are based, not upon the substance, but upon words and the technical meaning of "charges" and "charges pending."

The accusation of neglect of duty and inefficiency had been made by responsible citizens. It was after the receipt of these accusations in writing that the relator applied for retirement, and this, it seems to me, is what the legislature intended to prevent, viz., retirement under charges. In considering whether such accusations so made were "pending charges," Judge Bischoff has referred to the authorities, holding that the words of a statute, if of common use, are to be taken in their natural, plain, obvious, and ordinary signification, and that where words have two significations, the popular one should have the preference.

Judge Daly declared that the letter of the Parkhurst Society to Capt. Eakins fulfilled the requirements of the statute for written charges, and adds:

Suppose that the statute forbade the Commissioners to retire an officer against whom charges were pending, could the Commissioners, after receipt of charges, postpone notice to the accused in order to accept his application for retirement without violating the statute? If not, could the accused, taking advantage of the delay necessary for formulating the charges already presented, interpose his application and defeat the statute? That is the case here, and inasmuch as the statute does substantially forbid the retirement of an officer while charges are pending against him, do not how the Commissioners themselves could escape accusation of breach of duty had they disregarded the complaint made by the society, and retired the relator upon his subsequent application?

The order appealed from should be affirmed.

The trial which resulted in the dismissal of Capt. Eakins was begun on June 5 by the Police Commissioners, and 125 witnesses were examined.

ATTRACTED BY THE TIMES TROPHY

"Gus" Zimmerman Has Placed on Exhibition the Prize He Won.

Large crowds are found of late gazing into the show window of the building on the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The attraction there is a trophy offered by THE NEW-YORK TIMES and contested for last Summer.

The premises have recently been converted by Gus Zimmerman, the marksman, into a hostelry, under the name of "The Flag." At the National Schuetzenfest, held in Glendale, L. I., last July, Mr. Zimmerman was the only New-York sharpshooter who carried off one of the six second prizes awarded by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is the highest-prized trophy of the many in his possession. Mr. Zimmerman says, in having won the championship at the American standard target, with a score of 49 out of a possible 50 points, and thereby coming into possession of THE TIMES prize.

Since this trophy has been added to Mr. Zimmerman's collection it has attracted much attention, and when he opened his new place he had a window arranged especially so that he could publicly exhibit it. All who desire to can see the prize in the window on the Eighth Avenue side, north of Twenty-third Street.

MISS LEE'S SCHOOLROOM STILL EMPTY

The Brooklyn Teacher Continues to Report for Duty Daily.

Miss Mary B. Lee, the teacher who has been deprived of her scholars in Public School No. 84, on Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, reported for duty as usual yesterday morning.

Principal Weed said Miss Lee had reported to him for duty and had said she had been instructed to do so by one of the local committee. Mr. Weed refused to tell who the committeeman is.

Mr. Weed, when asked if he knew any reason why Miss Lee should have been treated as she has been, said:

"I cannot say it is the usual thing. I have never known of such a case. I cannot say that I know of any special reason for the local committee's action. Perhaps if I should speak I would be misunderstood. It is enough for me to say that I know the reasons for the board's action are good and sufficient.

"I believe Miss Lee is going to institute action against the committee. If I am called as a witness I will specify my reasons, not before."

The Board of Education meet to-day. It is probable Miss Lee's case will be brought before that body.

HE SPOKE ON THE WALLER CASE

W. R. Davis Would Leave Nothing Undone to Release the Prisoner.

W. R. Davis, a colored orator, spoke last night in the meeting hall of the Broadway Tabernacle on the case of ex-Consul John L. Waller. There was not a very large audience and those present were about equally divided between the white and black races. The speaker was introduced by the Rev. Granville Hunt of the Antioch Colored Baptist Church of this city.

Mr. Davis went over the circumstances which led to Mr. Waller's arrest and trial by court-martial in Madagascar by the French. He spoke of the Queen of Madagascar and of John L. Waller as being equally the descendants of Ham, and as having a better right to the soil of Madagascar than any white race on earth. He appealed to those present to use their influence to get relief for Waller, who is now in a French dungeon, even if it involved the sending over of an expedition to blow the doors of Waller's prison open.

IT IS EASY TO ASSERT

Fine Furniture at low prices, but GEO. C. FLINT COMPANY, 45 West 23d St., have been doing, as well as saying, this for so long they have the bulk of the trade.

FALL OF A SCHOOLROOM CEILING

Several Children Injured at Paterson, N. J. —A Panic Averted by the Presence of Mind of Teachers.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 2.—The falling of a ceiling in Public School No. 3, Main Street, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, resulted in the serious injury of one girl and the painful injury of at least a dozen other pupils.

Those most seriously injured were:

BRAIG, BELLA, aged ten years, of 118 Slater Street; scalp almost torn from head.

GRAHAM, ARCHIE, aged nine; badly cut about head.

HARTZBURG, IDA; severe cuts on head.

The room in which the ceiling fell is occupied by Second Class B, primary grade, of which Miss Sadie Phalon is the teacher.

Miss Phalon was hearing recitations, when the ceiling, without a warning snap or crack, suddenly collapsed. In an instant the air was filled with falling lime and blinding dust, through which it was impossible to see.

The children occupying the room, who average from nine to twelve years of age, were so frightened that there was a momentary silence, but when they realized what had occurred they became panic-stricken. All of them jumped from their seats and made a rush for the stairs, but, on account of the lime dust which permeated the air, most of them were unable to find the door.

In their wild rush for liberty many of the little ones collided heavily with each other and fell in heaps on the floor. With very few exceptions, the children were screaming, and this, together with the screams and moans of the injured, turned the schoolroom into a scene the wildest confusion.

The entire school was in a state of the highest excitement. A serious panic was imminent, and it was believed that the building was falling, but cool heads among the teachers succeeded in restoring order.

When the dust had partly subsided, a number of children were found to be injured. Some were unconscious, and most all seemed to be in a half-fainting condition.

The news of the accident spread rapidly, and shortly after it occurred, the parents of a large number of the children flocked to the schoolhouse. They were met at the entrance, however, by the Principal, and, by much persuasion and explanation, he prevented them from creating a general panic.

SALE OF S. F. B. MORSE'S LIBRARY

Works on History, the Drama, and Electricity.

The sale of the library of the late S. F. B. Morse was begun yesterday by Bangs & Co. Among the books sold were the following:

The Rev. Dr. Henry Alford's "New Testament for English Readers, with Marginal References," &c., four volumes, London, 1863, $6.50; Lord Byron's "Complete Works, Including His Letters, Journals, and Life," by Thomas Moore, with all the variorum notes, portraits, and beautiful steel engravings, &c., seventeen volumes, 12mo, original cloth, uncut, London, 1835, low at $5.95.

Thomas Dibden's "The Chiswick London Theatre: a Collection of the Most Celebrated Dramatic Pieces," profusely illustrated with woodcuts, fifteen volumes, (odd,) 18mo, full calf, gilt, London, Whittingham, 1815, $3.90; Dickens's "Bleak House," illustrations by "Phiz," first edition, Chapman & Hall, 1853, $2.43; a manuscript in the Royal Haymarket Theatre, 1815-17, items about famous actors, their salaries, &c., $7.25.

Michael Faraday's "Experimental Researches in Electricity, with cuts, three volumes, octavo, London, 1849-55, $10.88; Thomas D. Fosbrooke's "Monks and Nuns in England," plates, London, 1817, $3; Froude's "England," twelve volumes, New-York, 1874, $11.40.

Guicciardini's "The History of Italy from the Year 1490 to 1532," twenty books in ten volumes, crown octavo, old calf, London, 1753, $6; Hamilton's "Federalist," Philadelphia, 1864, $2.35; Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," 12mo, first edition, in the original green cloth, Boston, 1871, $2.25.

Mrs. Howell's Trial Continued.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Dec. 2.—The trial of Mrs. Charlotte Howell, charged with poisoning Miss Elizabeth Knapp, was resumed this morning, and the counsel for both sides spent most of the day in citing authorities and arguing the point as to whether certain test letters printed by Mrs. Howell in the District Attorney's office, should be admitted as evidence or not. The Judge ruled out the letters. Arsenic has been found in Miss Knapp's stomach.

BROOKLYN WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF

Mary Smith Jumps from the Deck of the Steamer Saratoga.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Mary Smith, aged thirty-eight years, who lived in Brooklyn, committed suicide this morning by jumping from the deck of the steamer Saratoga on its way to Troy.

The woman crawled through the window in the ladies' cabin and did not arouse her sister, who slept in the upper berth.

The sisters were bound for Cohoes. Mary was not missed for some time. She was melancholy over the death of a relative.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Spaarndam, via Southampton and Bremen. (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Saale.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haitl, San Domingo, and Turks Island, per steamship Saginaw; at 2 PM for Cape Gracias and Jamaica, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Regulus.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo; at 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seguranca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellarden, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Curacao, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, and forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office at 2:30 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mowera, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *7 at 6:30 PM, for on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $80 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50, round trip, $95 and $100. Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Kaiser W. II., Dec. 7, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kaiser W. II., Jan. 22, 10 AM
**Normannia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | *F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS), and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)

Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 7 A. M.

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK, will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Madeira, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. It is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS..... Dec. 4 | PARIS..... Dec. 25
ST. LOUIS..... Dec. 11 | ST. LOUIS..... Jan. 1
ST. PAUL..... Dec. 18 | ST. PAUL..... Jan. 8

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNLAND..Dec. 4 | KENSINGTON...Dec. 18
NOORDLAND...Dec. 11 | FRIESLAND....Dec. 25
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM | Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM | Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

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